PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETED GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.

No. 51,558—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1899.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1899.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th Mar.
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
CLYDE	4099	A. Symons	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	24th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	.....	4,139	1st April 1899.
* AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,837	17th April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

* SALOON passage Rs. 375.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,233	7th March 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th April 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th May 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipping at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

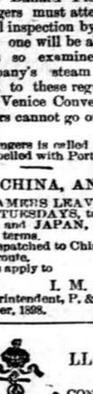
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUISS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallaschoig	1,409	22nd March 1899

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Mar. 1st 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,235	X	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,266	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Fiaschi	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	707	Le Colspellier	9th March 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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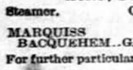
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SULTAN	2,884	Bohnsack	17th March.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARE SALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

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in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

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Bombay, 24th Feb., 1899.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th March, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 9th March, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 22nd March.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 10th March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 7th March.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON

S. S. "COLABA," 1,524 tons, on or about 6th March.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th March, 1899.

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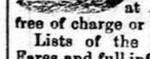
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
CITY OF LONDON	2,097	Scarff	About the 11th March.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck.

Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. Apply to—

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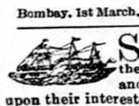

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STILL—HOCKS.

		Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	per doz.	27 0	14 8	30 0	16 4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable dinner wine		33 8	17 8	37 8	19 8
JOHANNISBERG, the Prince of Hocks		58 0	30 0	65 0	33 8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour		52 0	27 8	58 0	31 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural		37 0	.....	41 8	.....
LAUBENHEIM, a light dinner wine		28 0	15 8	31 8	17 4
OPPENHEIM		22 0	14 8	24 8	16 4
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet		38 0	20 8	42 8	23 0

SPARKLING HOCK.

SUPERIOR delicate flavour and bouquet	per doz.	53 8	28 0	59 8	31 0

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FINE SPARKLING, fine full flavour	per doz.	46 4	25 0	51 8	28 0
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ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE	per lb.	1 0
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GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0 13
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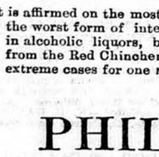

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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilletie" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

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Lifts exceeding 30 cwts will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th March 1899.

THE GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above company, will be held at the registered office of the Company No. 10 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 15th March, 1899, at 4 P.M. for the transaction of the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors Report, and the auditors Balance Sheet for the year ended 30th June 1898.

II.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

III.—To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Bart., to fill up the casual vacancy in the Board and

IV.—To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 15th to SATURDAY the 25th March 1899 (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board of Directors,

HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd March, 1899.

THE GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is also hereby given that upon the termination of the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company for considering and passing the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION which was adopted by the Directors at their Board meeting held on the 1st March 1899, viz—

"That article D of the articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out therefrom the proviso therein contained as to moneys to be borrowed from a Director and the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company or any member of their firm, such amendment to have effect as from 1st October 1898.

HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS & Co.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1899.

NOTICE.

CONTRACTS FOR NAVY PROVISIONS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of FRESH MEAT, BREAD, and VEGETABLES, to Her Majesty's ships and Hired Vessels at Bombay, for three years from 1st April, 1899.

Forms and particulars of Tenders may be obtained on application at the office of the Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief, 2 Marine Lines. No Tenders will be received later than noon on Monday, the 20th instant.

EDMUND F. R. GIPPS,
Secretary to Commander-in-Chief.

2, Marine Lines, 7 March, 1899.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

GREAT UNRESERVED SALE OF WALERS.

Of this season's importations.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, 7th March, 1899.
at
Scott and Co.'s Stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

21 heads fine upstanding horses, broken and unbroken, all are in the pink of condition.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have received instructions from Messrs. Tulloch and Allan to sell by Auction to the highest bidder at Scott and Co.'s Byculla Stables, Bellasis Road, THIS DAY TUESDAY, 7th March, at 3-30 p.m.

The Horses are now on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Lady Kershaw, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auctionist "Sassoon House" Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teak-wood, plain and open carved french polished household furniture made to order by "John Roberts" and "Dewjee Canjee and Co.," best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China Dresden and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, very handsome large open carved blackwood partition screen, a very handsome new rich large drawing room velvet carpet, handsome hanging and table kerosine lamps, two pairs of very powerful fast trotting waler, a handsome stylish light victoria, a strong glass fronted miniature brougham, sets of plated mounted double harness (new) etc. etc. the property of the Hon'ble Sir Louis Kershaw, Chief Justice deceased.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

MEHRJSE, JOHNSTON & Co. No. 4. FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Public Works Department, M. W. Office, in Store Lane, FORT THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 7th March, 1899, at 3 p. m., the right of removing fruit from the trees at Sewree and Rowlee Magazine compound, from 1st March to 31st December 1899.

SALE of Surplus and Unserviceable, Stores Manilla Ropes, Stoneware and C. I. Pipes, W. C. Pans, Hose-pipes, Empty Iron Drums and Acid Tins, W. Iron, Lead, Copper, Iron, Brass, Castiron, Coal Ashes &c.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Municipal Stores, Pultan Road, near the Crawford Markets, on TUESDAY, the 14th March, 1899 at 2 p. m. all the above named articles, with Flushing tanks, C. I. manholes, Mangalore tiles, iron safes, trolly and railway wheels, tree guards, doors, cock, cylinders, boots, I. E. and canvas hoses, brass cocks spindles couplings ferrules pickaxes powrsu spanners, files, tools, lamps, rammers poles yokes, empty, kerosine oil tins casks wrought and cast-iron garden shears, paint pots, boards, grinding millstones, naves, coal, ashes and c.

Also on THURSDAY, the 16th March, 1899 at 2 p. m. at Forest Road Drainage Chowki consisting of a quantity of rubbish stone steps C. I. seats at 3-30 p. m. at E Ward Office, Sankli Tank consisting of cupboard utensils leather mot and a vehicle and at 4 p. m. at Chinchpogly Water Works Store Yard, consisting of a quantity of cast-iron and W. iron scrape.

Also on FRIDAY, the 17th March, 1899, at 1-30 p. m. at Colaba compressor station, opposite the tramway stables consisting of a lot of coal ashes country at 2-30 p. m. at Tardeo allasis, Bridge Pipe Depot consisting of a lot of stoneware pipes W. C. Pans, traps empty k-oil boxes with tins, etc; and at 4 p. m. at Love Grove Pumping Station, Worli, consisting of a quantity of coal ashes, cast-iron and w-iron scrap, old rubber, empty iron drums, chain, fire bars, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, March, 7, 1899.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.

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10 MONTHLY PAYMENTS of Rs 20 Each, or if Cash accompanies the order Rs. 180 will buy a Ladies' or Gentlemen's Specially Built Pneumatic Tyred Bicycle.—MARCKS and Co, Ld, Bombay and Poona.

GREAT UNRESERVED SALE OF WALERS. Tulloch and Allan's horses, all in the pink of condition, to be sold by auction on TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at 3-30 p.m., at R. SCOTT and Co.'s Byculla Stables.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Designers and Manufacturers of first class FURNITURE and INTERIOR FITTINGS, illustrated sheets free.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

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FOR CYCLE ACCESSORIES & REPAIRS of every kind call on W. H. THORNS and Co., Tana and Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

WALERS! WALERS! ! WALERS!!! Auction sale at R. Scott and Co.'s Byculla Stables, Bellasis Road. Tulloch and Allan's magnificent horses to be sold without reserve on TUESDAY, the 7th inst., at 3-30 p.m.

ENGLISH-BUILT VICTORIA, FOR SALE, also COTTAGE PIANO, by Rose. Apply No. "51" care of this paper.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., LL., and Messrs. Curriembhai Birji, at Rs. 5-0-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

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The announcement that "The Times" (London) Reprint of the Encyclopædia Britannica (9th Edition,) is nearly exhausted, and that after the sets especially reserved for India have been taken, no further copies can be obtained at the present low prices, has resulted in a greatly increased demand for the work.

Residents of India who have seen the advertisements which have appeared from day to day, now recognise the fact that they were about to lose a remarkable opportunity. Orders are being booked so rapidly that it is impossible to estimate with accuracy the margin of time which still remains. The number of sets available for distribution under the present special offer is rapidly decreasing, and delivery can be guaranteed only to

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F. D STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

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Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

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NEW PICTURES.

BATTLE SCENES.

Rorke's Drift	By	A de Neville.
Tel-el-Kebir	"	do.
Return from Inkerman	"	Miss Elizabeth Thompson.
Balaclava	"	do.
Quatre Brao	"	do.
Roll Call	"	do.
Scotland for Ever (charge of Scots Greys at Waterloo)	"	do.
To the Memory of Brave Men (Last Stand of Major Wilson)	"	Allen Stewart.
Kassassin	"	R Caton Woodville.
Storming of Badajos (1812)	"	do.
Charge of the Light Brigade	"	do.
Guns to the Front	"	Stanley L Wood.
Naval Heroes

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

NOTICE.

WE beg to give NOTICE that our BOARD of DIRECTORS have decided to CLOSE this Branch of the Bank.

Constituents are requested therefore to make arrangements to close their accounts at their earliest convenience.

CREDIT LYONNAIS,
Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st March, 1899.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB,
BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS.

THE FOLLOWING dates have been FIXED :—

SATURDAY	11th	March	1899.
Do	18th	do	do
Do	25th	do	do

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to public that HIS HIGHNESS SIR AGAKHAN, K. C. I. E., now on TOUR at EUROPE, intends shortly to visit Zanzibar and other ports of East Africa. During his absence in India, His Highness has APPOINTED his cousin SYED MOSTAFA SHAH as his representative for the affairs of Khoja Jamat. Such orders have been received by me from His Highness by telegram of 14th December, 1898, and also by subsequent letters.—Dated Bombay, 2nd March, 1899.

કામરીયા ઈસમાલ કાશમ,
i.e., KAMRIA ISMAIL KASAM,
KAMRIA to HIS H GHNESS SIR AGAKHAN, K.C.I.E.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE Loan of Rs. 2,50,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and having a currency of 50 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 25 and 26 of the Supplement to the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 17th January, 1899.

Tenders should be sent into this Office with deposit, addressed to the President, by noon, on the 11th of March, 1899.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 7th April, 1899.

MD. S. HUSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 16th January, 1899.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Society will be held in the Committee Room, Boys' School, Byculla, on WEDNESDAY, 8th March, 1899, at 5 o'clock, p.m., to receive the Report of the Council of Directors, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward. The favour of the attendance of the members of the Society is particularly requested.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES to the children of the School will take place after the Meeting, the Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP of BOMBAY, President, in the Chair.

EDWARD S. HALL,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla, 1st March, 1899.

THE INDIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per Share for 10 per cent. on the Capital for the time being paid up in respect of such Share) for the year ended December 31st, 1898, has been declared and made Payable free of income tax on and after March 6th, 1899, to those Shareholders whose names are on the Register, on March 5th, 1899.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from March 4th to March 14th, 1899, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
M. C. RUTNAGUR & CO.,
Agent.

Bombay, 20th February, 1899.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge of the Mhow Arsenal, up to the 15th March, 1899, for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS and other STORES (more or less) to the Mhow Arsenal from 1st April, 1899 to the 31st March, 1900. The term "more" includes the Supply of Stores if required up to 25 per cent in excess of the original Tender.

II.—Printed forms of the "Lists" or "Schedules" (I. O. Form 104 or 105) of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, free of charge, may be obtained by applying in the event of tenders being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable on application in writing to this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) between the hours of 10 A.M. and 2 P.M., on payment at the rate of Rs. 6-8-0 per set of forms.

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which should be submitted in duplicate and in English, and should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article named in them will be delivered, and should be accompanied by a certificate that the tenderers have inspected the authorised pattern of each article they tender for. Fractional parts of pies in rates will not be accepted. Rates must include the cost of delivering the stores at the Mhow Arsenal and must be for the same units of number, weight or measures as the stores are accounted for in the list or schedule.

IV. Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 noon on WEDNESDAY the 15th March, 1899. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V. Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (Sundays and holidays excepted.)

G. F. GORDON, Lieut. R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.

Mhow Arsenal, 28th February, 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 395 OF 1897.

LALLJEE MANSING alias LALSING MANSING ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

1 RAMDEEN GAYADEEN, 2 LALLJEE alias LALSING MANSING, 3 AJUDHYALAL BACHULAL, 4 RAGHOWANAND DEVIDEEN, 5 SHAMBHAL MISIR, 6 The HONORABLE BASIL LANG ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 19th day of September 1898, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of the Honorable Court at his office in the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of March, 1899, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses, chawls and temples standing thereon, situate at Nagpada Tank Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed in the Books of the Collector of Assessment, under Ward E No. 688, 689 and 690, and Street Nos. 72, 74 and 76, and containing by Admeasurement 265, (two thousand and fifty-eight) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows.—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Bellasis Junction Road, and on the west and South by the Nagpada Martan Tank Street, and on the North by the property of Sekaraar Bhandari, and Bohra Kumroodin.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses, temples standing thereon, situate, lying and being near new Nagpada, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by Shett Davidas' house, on the West by the Government land, on the South, by the Hajari Street, and on the North by Mahomed Benaali's house, containing by admeasurement 2961 (two thousand and ninety-six) square yards, and assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 614 and 615, street Nos. 1 and 2, together with all houses, outhouses, stables buildings, yards, gardens, wells waterwater course, easements, rights and things appurtenant or reputed as appurtenant thereto.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Trabjee Dayabhai and Co. Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 15 Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.—Dated this 31st day of January, 1899.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

RARE FRENCH and ENGLISH WORKS Curios, Facetiæ, Illustrations, etc. Very valuable Private Collection, Catalogue 1s. postage 2½.

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44, Rue St. George's Paris,

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	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	5
Examination and Certificate	5
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 7m. High water, 6-5m., 8-1a. Low water, 1-7m., 0-51a.

Arrival of the troopship Dunera.

Bombay Millowners' Association, special general meeting, 4 p.m.

Y. M. C. A., Byculla Branch, meeting, the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Bombay, 8-30 p.m.

THE Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice.

A RUNAWAY SCHOOL BOY.—The master of the Indo-British School reports that a school boy, named Robert Garnet, aged thirteen years, ran away from the school on the morning of the 2nd instant.

VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, NASIK.—4,650 patients were treated during the month of February, of whom 3,479 were Hindus, 1,092 were Mahomedans, 7 were Parsees, and 18 were Christians.

OBITUARY.—We regret to announce the death of the son of the late Khan Bahadur Haji Ghulam Muhamed Munshi. The deceased was a young man of 26 years of age and was wholly devoted to gaining a complete Arabic knowlege (theology). He died of consumption.

FUND FOR ERECTING CHEAP RESIDENCES FOR POOR PARSEES.—Dhunjeebhoy Edalji Allbless Charitable Dispensary under the management of the Trustees of the Fund for Erecting Cheap Residences for Poor Parsees.—Total number of patients treated during the month of February, 1899, was 630.

ACCIDENT TO A MILL-HAND.—Dhondoo Esoo, a mill-hand, aged twenty-seven years, while at work in the Peeroo Mahomed mill, fell from one of the hoist cages on to the ground, a distance of four feet. He sustained internal injuries, necessitating his removal to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s s "Gisela," will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office at 1 p.m. on Tuesday, the 7th instant.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s s "Gisela," will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Tuesday, the 7th instant.

REPORTED THEFT OF A CURRENCY NOTE.—Mr Erachshaw Dinshaw Cooper, residing in Berham Hall Lane, off the Girgaum Road, has reported to the police the theft of a currency note for Rs. 1,000, from the pocket of his coat, which was kept hanging in his bedroom some time during the night of the 3rd instant. The coat was found in the compound of the bungalow, minus the note. A dismissed servant, named Kama, is suspected of the theft, and is being sought for by the police.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library at 4-30 p.m., to-day. Business.—(1). The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. (2). Drs. K. M. Dubash and A.P. Elias will be proposed members of the Society. (3). Presidential address by the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna. (4). Balance-sheet of the accounts of the Society for the year 1898 will be placed before the meeting for adoption. (5). Election of office-bearers for the current year.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A KHOJA.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Don Tad Cross Lane, touching the death of Saimtula Khafraj, a Khoja merchant, aged seventy years. Deceased while changing a tramcar at Bori Bunder, was knocked down by a brougham, on Wednesday last, and was injured on his legs and head. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where his wounds were dressed, and he went home. Subsequently he grew worse, and died on Saturday. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A VICTORIA.—A Mahomedan woman, named Havabai, aged ninety years, residing at Jakria Street, was going along Chukla Street, at 4 p.m. on Sunday, when she was accidentally knocked down by a victoria, belonging to one Mahomed Hussainsli, and driven by his coachman, Rama Coombia. The front wheel passed over her right foot just above the ankle, causing a simple fracture. She was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she has been detained for treatment. The driver, it is alleged, had shouted out to the woman, but she, being deaf, could not hear him.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.—The troop of the Bombay Light Horse assembled at Santa Cruz on Saturday evening, for the opening of their annual encampment. On Monday morning a fair number answered to the roll call, and the men were put through drill. Reconnoitring is to be a special feature of the meeting, and the country is admirably adapted for such work. On Friday next a tactical meeting will be held at Bandora Rifle Ranges. The B, B, and C- I, Railway have kindly granted special facilities to the members travelling to and fro, and the excellence of the commissariat arrangements in the hands of trooper Hiscocks leave nothing to be desired.

A LECTURE ON WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY :—A very interesting lecture on "Electricity" was given, last evening, by the Rev. Dr. Lockichan, at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute. Dr. Waters occupied the chair. The recent discovery of wireless telegraphy formed the subject-matter of the discourse, and the lecturer explained by means of a number of experiments the nature of and the principles underlying the discovery. He observed that wireless telegraphy was yet in its tentative stage, but the principles involved in its working had been established by science, its practical use was merely a question of time. On the motion of Dr. Pearse, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer for his able and interesting lecture.

A PRATICAL JOKE ON THE POLICE.—On Saturday, a hoax was successfully played upon the Bombay Police Force. A letter was sent to Superintendent McDermott to the effect that, on Saturday evening the Koran would be dramatised at the Mahomedan theatres in Grant Road, a proceeding which if it had actually occurred would probably have resulted in a serious breach of the peace. Realising this, efficient police arrangements were made, and headed by Mr. Kennedy, Commissioner of Police, Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent McDermott, and other European officers, an armed force was drafted into the locality to observe the developments of events. After waiting for some hours and nothing occurring out of the common enquires led to the discovery that the police had been victimised. Of course the police authorities are angry, and it is said they have a suspicion as to who was the author of the hoax.

H. M. S. EDGAR IN A GALE.

THE cruiser Edgar, which arrived at Plymouth on Saturday, Feb. 11, with relieved crews from China but minus her formost funnel, which she lost in the Bay of Biscay, had a trying passage. On the way home, from Hong Kong to Gibralter, there was pleasant weather, but after leaving the Rock the vessel encountered a succession of boisterous gales and high seas. Two miles on the Plymouth side of Finisterre she met a tremendous gale, the force of wind registered was ten, increasing to a hurricane, and the Edgar was rolling quite 40 deg. It was then that first one guy and then a second supporting the foremost funnel gave way, and the funnel, with only one guy in support, succumbed to the force of the next big sea, was swept overboard, and was carried away in the trough, never being seen again. It is remarkable that such a mass of iron could fall and be swept away without injury to life or limb. According to the original programme the Edgar was not expected until Feb. 16, so that in spite of her exceptions experiences she has once more proved her steaming capabilities, as she did when stationed in Chinese waters. The casing of the Edgar's propeller shafting is believed to be seriously damaged, and there is considerable wrenching below the deck as the result of the sudden removal of the foremost smoke stack. Some delay must take place in her next programme, which provides for the conveyance of a new crew to Malta for the Royal Oak.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Glanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

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As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Parni mein rib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure of all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5 8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses). Only from Lawrence & Lo[illegible] (Manufacturing Chemists, 5, Royd Street, Calcutta.

THE INSOLVENCY OF COLONEL ANDERSON.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing, yesterday, of the matter of the insolvency of Colonel Anderson and Mr. W. T. Lidbetter, who lately carried on the business of commission stablekeepers at Byculla. Mr Stanhope Bayley, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for Colonel Anderson; Mr. Manker, for Mr. Lidbetter; and Mr. Rivett. Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, an opposing creditor.

Gordhandas, the agent of the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, examined by Mr. Manker, said he had no power of attorney to act on behalf of the Thakore.

In re-examination by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, witness said that, as the insolvents had not originally entered the name of the Thakore in their schedule, a suit was filed, and a decree was obtained by him.

Mr. Jamsetjee Dossabhoy Secretary was further examined in regard to the inspections of the books and the statement he had prepared of the debts due to the firm, of which the amounts had not appeared in the insolvents' schedule.

Colonel Anderson was re-called, and in further examination by Mr. Bayley, said that he had been incapacitated for service, owing to his having, in 1882, while serving as the principal medical surgeon with the Indian Contingent in Egypt, been attacked with sunstroke just before the battle of Tel-el-Kabir. In 1886 he was attacked by dacoits in Kathiawar, when he received 23 sabre wounds and nearly bled to death. The sunstroke had affected his memory and his sense of smell, and he could not now do any accounts. His chief reason for entering into the partnership was that Mr. Lidbetter was a good accountant, and he relied on him entirely. Witness attended to the yard entirely, and did not interfere with Mr. Lidbetter in the matter of accounts. He went to Morvi to inform the Thakore Saheb that the state of affairs was not solid, but he did not then know that the firm was in an insolvent state. He then knew that the firm was shaky. All the horses but two were sold at the time of the insolvency. The red ink entries were made by the firm's clerk and the clerk sent by the Official Assignee. The horses were bought in England, and he paid the money in cash, which he got from his wife, being about £500. It was a private transaction. His wife had received a legacy for the education of her son. The firm paid some money on the English horses on account of freight. In the account books the sale of the horses had been entered. In regard to the sale of the horses, his wife had put in her demand. He had received letters from his wife, in which she had made the demand for her money. After the partnership was dissolved, he discovered that the English horses were entered in the account books. He did not know anything about the statements sent to the Thakore Saheb in 1895. If any statements were sent to the Thakore Saheb, they must have been prepared in the office. After discovering the state of his insolvency, he called a meeting of his creditors in Mr. Bayley's office. At the time of the dissolution of the partnership, he had no idea that the firm was in insolvent circumstances. When he saw the Thakore Saheb, he had every hope of bringing the business round. In the conversation with the Thakore Saheb, the latter had expressed his intention of becoming a partner and assisting and enlarging the business to the extent of ten lakhs of rupees. Witness was very well known in India, and when he undertook the business he had every hope of going on. Rumours of war on the frontier and the famine and the plague affected his business very much. The firm was doing very large business in polo ponies. During the good season of 1893 to 1897, the yard was pretty full, but the plague had the effect of driving off the syces first. The lease was for five years more from now. He was now a manager of the proprietor on Rs 400 per month, and they were now doing very good business. When the Thakore Saheb proposed to lend him more money, the firm's books were at his disposal, and Mr. White specially came down to look into the accounts. Mr. White told him that he would report favourably, and told him not to file his petition till he heard from him. No answer was, however, received, and witness telegraphed to Mr. White, who, in reply, said that the Thakore Saheb had changed his mind. The books were all locked up in the office, and Mr. Lidbetter had the keys of the office. As far as he knew, he had delivered all the books and papers to the Official Assignee.

In answer to the Judge, witness said that he had sold the pony Mulberry after making a profit of Rs. 12,000, as was a private transaction, and Mr. Lidbetter knew of it. The account was not entered in any book. He had been racing for the last forty years, and had not kept any account of his racing. He first borrowed the money from Mr. O'Brien to purchase the pony, and he paid for it in cash. After selling the pony he paid Mr. O'Brien the purchase money. O'Brien was then a money lender. He had run the pony in his own name during the time he was with him. O'Brien was not a creditor in his schedule for the betting transactions. He did not know whether Mr. O'Brien was in Bombay now. He had not seen him for months.

Moreshwar Sakharam, examined by Mr. Manker, said he was head clerk of Messrs. Anderson and Co. from the middle of 1895 to the end of June 1897. He and Mungesh were in charge of the books. When the firm failed, he gave all the books to the Official Assignee. Until he read in the papers Rs did not know that the first cash book was missing. He was present in the office when the Official Assignee's clerk took charge of the book. He did not now recollect that the first cash book was taken charge of by the clerk. A list was then made of all the books given. The firm did not keep rough books of account. The statement shown to witness was not prepared by him, but copied under the instructions of Mr. Willis, but from what he copied it he did not remember. It was copied after the partnership had been dissolved. The second statement was also in his hand writing, but he had not prepared it from the books.

To the Court: I don't remember if I got any instructions from Colonel Anderson to prepare that statement.

Witness, in further examination by Mr. Manker, said he handed the copies of the documents to Mr. Willis. Witness took no part in preparing the schedule. It was prepared by one of the schedule-writers. Witness was present and furnished to him whatever materials were required. It was not prepared in his presence. Witness gave materials for the list of debtors in the schedule. He did not know that the names of any debtors had been omitted.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, witness said that Colonel Anderson sometimes used to go into office and sometimes looked through the ledger.

To Mr. Bayley, witness replied that Mr. Lidbetter looked to the books, and Colonel Anderson attended to the books, in his absence, when he wanted any information. Mr. Willis attended to the books after Mr. Lidbetter left; and Mr. Willis attended to the preparation of the schedule. Witness did not remember Colonel Anderson looking into the statements.

To Mr. Rivett-Carnac, witness said he had been reading the accounts of the hearing in the newspapers, and had conversations with Mr. Lidbetter. He had a conversation with Mr. Lidbetter that morning, but not about these statements. Mr. Lidbetter had a conversation with him about preparing the schedule. He asked him about a list of debtors to the extent of Rs. 35,000. Witness said that was not so, that is they had not been omitted from the schedule. He was not responsible for the list of debtors in the schedule because he had not seen it.

Who prepared the list of outstandings?—I had prepared it and given to the schedule-preparer.

What amount did your list show of the outstandings?—I don't remember.

Witness, continuing, said he came there prepared to say that the list of outstandings prepared for the opposing creditor was not correct. Colonel O'Mealy's name appeared in the ledger as a debtor for Rs550-2-0, but the amount was paid off on 30th June 1897. The schedule list was made out on a date later than that date. It was made out at the end of June or beginning of July. A separate cash book was kept at the stables after the Official Assignee took charge. It was kept by witness under the supervision of the Official Assignee's clerk.

To his Lordship: Colonel O'Mealy is no longer a debtor.

Witness, continuing, said the payment was not entered, because a separate ledger and a separate cash-book was kept.

Mr Rivett Carnac, after looking at the book, Yes, I see it there.

Witness, continuing, said the schedule was amended till April 1897 and no entries were entered in red ink of a date later than April 1897. Witness made the entries in red ink under the directions of the Official Assignee's clerk. Captain Armstrong appeared in the ledger as a debtor for Rs 952-9-0, but he was not now a debtor, because the bill was hypothecated to Thomas Cook and Sons. Witness was not sure, but he remembered that was so.

To his lordship: Captain Armstrong is no longer a debtor to the estate. The bill was returned to us as paid.

Witness, continuing, said he could not produce anything to show that the bill was paid. Mr. G. W. Cosgrave appeared as a debtor in the ledger for Rs. 764-4-0. That amount was not paid, and it ought to have appeared in the list of outstandings. Messrs. John Carr and Co. appeared as debtors for Rs. 446-8-0, but the amount had not been paid off yet. A sum of Rs. 1,230 was due to the firm on the deposit account, but it was not shown in the list of debtors. A sum of Rs. 2,535-5-11 was due by the Gymkhana; but witness could not explain why it was not mentioned in the list. Witness could not explain why a sum of Rs. 7424-14-11 due from Mr. Wills was not mentioned. A sum of Rs. 25-8-0 paid by Mr. Water Lenig still appeared in Jamsetjee Dossabhoy Secretary's list of outstandings. A sum of Rs. 235-9-0 due from Mr. J. R. Scriven ought to have appeared in the list of outstandings. There was only one list prepared by witness up to 30th June, 1897, and no other list was prepared by him to show the debtor to the estate.

What is the mysterious schedule preparer's name?—Shamrao. I cannot give his other name. I have not seen again the list I gave to him. I have pointed out all I could that is wrong, in the expert's list. I entered Anderson and Co's service in May 1895, before which I was a clerk of Messrs. Lidbetter and Co.

The fair cash book of Anderson and Co. was written up from memos, for there was no rough cash book. A new cash book was commenced three or four months after I joined.

What was the reason for opening a new cash book in the middle of the year.—I don't know; perhaps he cause the horse season was over. I cannot say exactly what the reason was. My duty in the firm was to write up books and the prepare bills. I cannot say when I last saw the fair cash book. I have mentioned I last went to the office of Messrs. Anderson and Co. in the early part of July 1897. I have made no endeavours to find the missing cash book of 1895. I do not know what cash was brought into the firm when it started, or what assets the firm had when I joined it in May 1895. I cannot say the firm was hard up for cash in September 1895, although I wrote the cash loans were being taken at the time. I thought the business was then flourishing, because many horses were sold. I don't know that a statement was prepared for the Thakore Saheb. I knew of his loan when the amount was entered in the books. I saw the Thakore at the stables twice or thrice. I don't know whether he was given to understand that the business was flourishing. I did not assist the schedule preparer in preparing the balance sheet that was filed. I don't know who gave him the materials of the balance sheet. I don't known anything about the items in the amended schedule or the ammend balance sheet beyond answering the questions of the schedule preparer. I don't know that Mr. Willis is not in Bombay. I did not know that these statements were to be sent to the Thakore Saheb. I know Mr. White, the Thakore's agent. He was in Bombay in March or April 1897. I don't know if these statements were handed over to him. Whilst I was in Anderson and Co., I did no business for Lidbetter and Co. Mr. Lidbetter used to come to the stables every morning, and to leave about 12 or 1 o'clock. He used to come again every afternoon and to stay till 6, 7, or 8 o'clock. I was not paid for my services in attending the schedule preparer or the Official Assignee's office; and no promise of payment was made to me.

Mr. Lidbetter, examined by Mr. Manker, said Mr. Cotgrave must have settled up with the firm.

His lordship: If he has settled, there must be something in the book.

Witness, continuing, said the amount due by the Gymkhana was eventually settled, although it did not appear in the books as settled. Witness explained that several other items had been paid similarly.

Further enquiry was here adjourned until this (Tuesday) morning.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 3rd March, were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	1078	972
Karachi	60	36
Poona	79	54
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	1	0
Panch Mahals	69	51
Kaira	116	80
Broach	69	53
Surat	33	17
Thana	182	147
Khandesh	73	49
Nasik	104	91
Poona	29	17
Satara	151	136
Kolaba	44	37
Sholapur	4	2
Ahmednagar	10	6
Belgaum	151	109
Ratnagiri	9	9
Dharwar	118	87
Bijapur	42	33
Kanara	1	1
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	160	118
Kathiawar	2	0
Kolhapur	217	165
Cutch	17	13
Rewa Kantha	3	2
Palanpur	1	0
Savantwadi	2	1
Akalkot	5	3
Aundh	0	2
Bhor	1	1
Total	2,832	2,202
Week ending Feb. 24	2,957	2,484
Total to date	233,007	184,443

Hyderabad Sind, Shikarpur, Upper Sind from tier and Thar and Parkar districts and Dharampur Sachin, Jaanjir and Savanur states were free during the week.

ARRIVAL OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning, Commander G. J. Baugh, arrived in harbour this morning from Karachi, which port she left on the 3rd instant. She has brought the following details. Colonel McConaghy, I M S, Captain Rigby and Lieutenant Simmins, 1st Wilts Regiment; Captain Price and Lieutenant Croalcy 1st W. York; Lieutenant Mowbry; Unattached List; Captain and Mrs. Jacob; 16th Bombay Infantary; Lieutenant Marriott; R A M C; 2 Assistant Surgeons, 1 wife; and 2 children, 337 non-Commissioned Officers and Men 15 Women, and 32 children, (Europeans) 42 men rank and fill, 36 public and 21 private followers.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJI HORMUSJI & Co's Cotton circular dated Hong Kong Feb. 17 says.—A very fair amount of inquiry has transpired during the past fortnight, and about 7,000 bales, mostly of superior grades, have changed ownership at a rise of dol. 1-2 to dol. 1 in various cases of almost all counts. The country markets are reported to have been very much divested of their stocks, and an enhanced inquiry would have been experienced on that score, had not there been want of rain in the country, which for the moment hampers off-take, and neutralizes in some measure the effect of the rise in American Cotton. However, a timely fall of rain is looked for to further strengthen the market, if not much in the matter of prices, at least in the volume of inquiry in the near feature. Sales are made up of

2,000 bales of No.	20	sold at dol.	77 to dol.	83	and dol.
9,000	do	do	75	84	
1,500	do	do	67	82	
3,000	do	do	63	80	and dol.

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 7,000 bales, and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 8,000 bales—at 48,000 bales consisting of

20,000 bales of No.	20	10,500 bales of No.	10
9,000	do do 16	500	do do 8
7,000	do do 14	1,000	do do 6

Japanese Spinnings have been dealt in largely during the interval, and well nigh 4,000 bales have found purchasers, No. 20 has been chiefly dealt in, about 3,000 bales having been purchased at dol. 83 1-3 to dol. 87. No. 16 has been dealt in to the extent of 300 bales at dol. 84 to dol. 86. But the noteworthy feature is a sale of about 500 to 700 bales No. 10 of one Mill only—of the Kanagafnchi Mill at dol. 73½ Exchange on India closes at Rs. 146 wire and Rs. 146½ post.

In Shanghai a fair amount of settlements has transpired of Indian descriptions, primarily of No. 20 for the River Ports and Szechuen, and then of No. 10 for the River Ports. News from the interior have been to some extent encouraging for future consumption, and a decline in Rupee exchange having been experienced simultaneously, a rise of 1 tael to 1½ tael has been the result. Sales of Indian descriptions total 4,300 bales comprising about

2,800 bales of No.	20	sold at Tls.	63·50	to Tls.	67
100	do.	16	do.	61	to " 64
150	do.	12	do.	54.50	to " 59
1,250	do.	10	do.	54	to " 59.50

leaving unsold stocks at 20,600 bales. Exchange on India, as on the 13th instant, has been advised at Rs. 201 wire and Rs. 201½ post. Japanese Spinnings have been dealt in to the extent of 2,500 bales No. 20 and No. 16 at Tls. 64 to Tls. 66 for the former and Tls. 63 to Tls. 64.50 for the latter. Sales of Local Mills during the interval amount to 650 bales, chiefly No.14 at Tls. 64, and a few No. 10s. at Tls. 65.

In Japan the market has been steady mostly at previous quotations. Some Mills which have sold forward largely up to March delivery ask a yen higher for their threads.

A WRITER in the "Gazette de France" pleasantly remarks—"I consider M. Joseph Reinach the most unquestionable gallows-bird to be found on the planet. The daily outrages of this German Jew against the soul of the Fatherland mark him out for capital punishment. That the punishment be inflicted upon him as soon as possible I desire and ask for." On this M. Blowitz as pleasantly comments :—For a man to be capable of writing such a passage as this his madness must be of a nature which blood alone can satisfy, and as neither law, custom, nor authority of any kind is in a position to secure the confinement of such wild beasts behind iron bars for the protection of peaceable citizens, we are bound to conclude that the time is not far distant when the individual, left without legal defence, will have to watch over his own safety, supplementing the powerlessness of the laws by the energy of his own self-defence if a return of the barbarism of which France was the theatre and century ago is to be avoided. The extraordinary thing is that this blood-thirsty appeal is made in a Royalist paper. It proves that you are never sure of anything, and that the defenders of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette are now in a fair way to justify Robespierre and exculpate Marat."

COURT-MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN ARMSTRONG.
ACQUITTAL ON ONE CHARGE.

THE trial of Captain Arthur Knox Armstrong, of the 3rd Madras Lancers, by a General Court-Martial, was opened at the District Staff Office, at Bangalore, on Friday. The President of the Court was Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Ramsay, 4th Hussars.

The Judge-Advocate, Major R. O. Onslow, read out the first charge, of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in that at Bangalore, on the 1st August, 1898, while undergoing an examination for staff employ in the subject of field fortification, he was in possession of several pages torn from the manual of military engineering, which he had brought with him into the examination room to assist him in answering the paper, he having been previously warned that he would be required to sign a certificate at the conclusion of the examination to the effect that he had given all his answers without assistance. The second charge was of disobeying a lawful command given by his superior officer in that at Bangalore, on the 10th August, 1898, he disobeyed the command of the General Officer Commanding the Bangalore District, conveyed to him by the Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General of the said district in his letter No. A-986, dated 10th August, 1898, which directed him to leave Bangalore by the mail train the same night to rejoin his regiment at Secunderabad, by not leaving as ordered.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty to both the charges.

Mr. Eardley Norton, who defended the prisoner, put in a special demurrer under rule 32 of the Army Act, that the first charge did not disclose any offence. Counsel said he did so on the ground that if all the facts of the case were proved it would be found that no offence was disclosed. It was, he added, only a technical objection at the best, but he preferred to make it then rather than be precluded from doing so when arguing the case upon the recorded evidence.

The President and the Judge-Advocate were willing to formally record the demurrer and go on with the trial, but the prosecutor, Major the Hon. F. R. De Moleyns, 4th Hussars, desired that the objection should be decided before proceeding any further.

The Court was accordingly closed for the purpose of considering the point. At the end of ten minutes the Court re-opened, and announced its decision that it disallowed the objection.

Mr. Norton took another preliminary objection on the first charge, viz., that the offence had been condoned by a competent military authority, and offered a plea in bar of trial under Rule of Procedure 36 A.

Major B. B. Russell, R.E., duly sworn and examined by Mr. Norton, deposed as follows :—I was president of a board of garrison class examination for Captains and Subalterns at Bangalore on the 30th July, 1898, for promotion. The prisoner was one of the candidates for examination on the 1st August. I found him in possession of several pages from the Manual of Military Engineering. I reported the circumstance the same day to General Curties, commanding the Bangalore District. I asked him to take a lenient view of the situation. He instructed me to order Captain Armstrong to suspend his examination, and desired me to report the matter in writing to him. I did so. I do not know if General Curties took any action in the matter. He said he would do what he could with reference to my request for lenient treatment.

Major Vowell, West Yorkshire Regiment, was then called, and being sworn, stated:—On 1st August, 1898, at Bangalore, I was Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General and Officiating Assistant Adjutant-General of the Bangalore District. I remember a report being made to General Curties regarding the prisoner having been found in possession of certain papers during the garrison class examination. This I believe was on 1st August. General Curties did not place the prisoner under arrest, and he did not intend to make the matter a subject of military enquiry at Bangalore, but he wrote to the Army Headquarters reporting the matter on the 3rd August.

At this stage there was considerable discussion on the point whether this latter could be put in as evidence.

The Judge-Advocate did not think so, because it was a confidential document, but the President, the prosecutor, counsel for the prisoner, and most of the members of the Court thought that it was only fair in the interests of the trial that the letter, or a certified copy of it, should be forthcoming. The prosecutor, at any rate, was of opinion that the proceedings of the Court would be very much prejudiced if the letter was not produced. However, a despatch book which contained a "precis" of its contents was produced by Major Vowell, and as the prosecutor had seen it, counsel for the prisoner claimed his right to examine the book. Then the question arose whether the Brigadier-General's consent should not be obtained for the purpose, but the General expressed his opinion that he could not give the permission required without orders from the Army Headquarters.

Major Vowell, resuming his evidence, said: I cannot produce the original letter reporting the prisoner to

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 6.

We chronicled under Saturday evening's date the latest news cabled by Reuter for this column, and now we append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	97,000	149,000	89,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	62,000	79,000	60,000
" " to Continent	81,000	146,000	57,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	71,60,000	74,19,000	59,78,000
" Exports to U. K. "	29,00,000	26,08,000	25,87,000
" to Continent "	26,77,000	28,67,000	21,06,000
" Stock in the Ports	7,60,000	11,37,000	8,63,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 3rd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total supply of all kinds	48,70,000	45,23,760	39,13,230
" " of Surats	1,75,000	83,840	2,23,470

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Stock in Liverpool	17,85,000	12,01,480	12,96,090
" London	10,000	3,000	3,000
American afloat	170,000	244,900	146,000
East Indian "	4,000	1,500	7,500
Total...	19,69,000	14,52,180	15,52,590
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 14-32d.	3 7-16d.	4d.
" Good Bhowaugger	2 27-32d.	3d.	3 7-16d.
Difference...	19-32d.	7-16d.	18-32d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	6,31,991
" " " Branches	Dec.	"	13,36,376
Other " "	Inc.	"	19,80,516
Government Securities	Dec.	"	10,946
Other authorised "	unchanged.		
Loans	Inc.	"	21,31,501
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	4,16,498
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	33,536
Cash	Dec.	"	31,00,937

A diminution during last week in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay, amounting to a little over 31 1-2 lakhs, made it stand on Saturday last at some 129 lakhs as against an increment in the week preceding of 14 lakhs, at 160 1-2 lakhs. From Public Deposits, both at the Head Office and the Branches, there were withdrawals to the extent of 6 1-4 and 13 1-4 lakhs, respectively; while to Private Deposits there was an addition of 19 3-4 lakhs. In Loans there was an increase of 21 1-4 lakhs; Bills Discounted and Purchased were 4 lakhs more; and the Balances with other Banks were 31 1-2 lakhs higher.

COTTON.—There has been a fair enquiry from shippers, the purchases on whose account amounted to some 2,895 bales, comprising 300 bales Dhamangaum at Rs. 137 per candy, 100 Broach at Rs. 165, 200 Akote at Rs. 134, 100 Mowa at Rs. 130, 100 Karanja at Rs. 135 to Rs. 137, 400 Chopda at Rs. 134, 195 Dhamangaum at Rs. 139, 500 Broach at Rs. 162.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	14,553	bales.
Wheat	12,824	cwts.
Linseed	8,297	"
Rapeseed	1,994	"
Gingellyseed	3,049	"
Groundnuts	748	"
Castorseed	3,010	"
Rice	13,096	"

FREIGHTS are quiet almost to dulness; a few small lots were done to-day for Antwerp, April-May shipment, at 16s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has continued steady in tone to-day with 1s. 4d. quoted for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 45-32d. for three months sight Credits. Bills were scarce, and the enquiry for Bank Paper was very limited, rates closing as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s 4 to 4-1-32d per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s 4d "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s 4 5 32d "
Francs	1·70 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is steady at 101 1-8 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 101 1-4 for Account, and 94 1-2 for Threes.

SHARES are dull. New Indian Press are 11-4 higher: Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation are 50 higher in the first issue and 20 in the second.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 4th March, 1899, as compared with the Statement of 25th February, 1899 :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 25, Rs.	Mar. 4, Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	76,00,000	76,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	....	....
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,65,818	44,33,827
Do. at Branches	42,48,746	29,13,314
Other " posits	310,50,237	330,39,753
Post Bills	7,267	5,462
Credits, undrawn	17,27,280	17,29,820
Rs..	597,09,342	597,23,226
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	104 55,264	104,44,318
Other authorised Securities	34,79,073	34,79,073
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	64,45,486	70,47,720
Loans do. do.	121,90,950	143,24,451
Bills Discounted and purchased	105,15,150	109,31,548
Dead Stock	4,22,745	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	28,736	28,695
Bullion	....	....
Balances with other Banks	1,19,412	1,52,978
Cash	160,52,574	128,91,587
Rs..	597,09,342	597,23,226

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 7.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal,

1003-339-98—Crawford B and Co—Chubildas Lallobhai and another vs Stephen Augustus Ralli and others—Cragie Lead O.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

140-98—Dikshit and D—Lakhmidas Valljee vs Valivahu Manikshuklal—D and J.

878-98—Framjee and D—Hajee Osman Abba vs Rustomjee Eduljee Dadachandjee—Edgelow G and W.

117-97—Thakurdas D and C—Currimbhoy Ebrahim and others vs Jacob Elias Sassoon and others—Payne G and S.

700-98—Payne G and S—Bai Kavbai vs Bai Matubai and others Sorabjee and J, and Payne G and S.

709-98—Framji and D—Ali Mahomed Haji Mahomed vs Bibi Bai—J C Gamn.

718-98—In person—Vinayekrao Gunputrao Khotari vs Vassonjee Munjee—Madhavji V.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON,

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

518-98—Ardesir H and D—Buslingappa Malappa Ghatmatti vs Revappa Ruddrappa Mahajan—Bhaishanker and K.

620-98—Pestonji R and K—Gyasiram Brijlal vs Gordhundas Jusiram—Tyabji D and Co.

685-98—R D Sheroff—Merwanji Muncherji Cama and another vs Seid Sirdhan Ali Khan—Crawford and Co.

729-98—Hirgal I M and M—Girdhardas Mathuradas vs Kapurchand Punalal and another—Bhaishanker and K.

722-98—Mansukhlal D and J—Kavji Ruttonsey and another vs Bhikha Devsey and another.

31-99—Payne G and S—Hajee Yusub Mahomed vs Carim Bag Mahomed.

40-99—Wadia and G—Govindlal Shrikison and others vs Bhagat Ganji and others—Crawford B and Co.

42-99—Crawford B and C—Hajee Abdul Hussein vs Taja Noora—F P Pavri.

72-99—Framji and D—Haji Ismail Essack vs Datubhai Jetha and another—Payne G and S.

87-99—Crawford B and C—Cowasjee Jehangir Khambatta vs Homi Nusserwanji A Wadia—Wadia and G.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

2-99—In person—Narayen Moolji vs Jamnabai.

3-99—In person—Narayen Mooji vs Ramji Luxmon and another.

4-99—In person—Narayen Moolji vs Moraji Mohanji.

5-99—In person—Narayen Moolji vs Callianjee Bhimjee and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

6-99—In person—Bhugwandin Ramdin and another vs Sumboo Khoosa and another.

7-99—Kavabai vs Syed Sahob Osmaa Meya Mahomed Meya alias Bapoo Meya—Mogaisi and Co.

Undefended New Long Cause.

15-99—Little and Co—Anandrao Venayek and others vs Coovercbai.

Long Causes.

50-98—Ardesir H and D—Kaderbhoy Mulla Hussonally vs Tyebjee Allibhoy and another—Crawford B and Co. Part heard.

632-98—Thakurdas D and C—Amur Veerjee vs Damodar Soondersee—Wadia and G.

241-99—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs The Damodar Luxmidas Mills and Co, Ld—Bhaishanker and K.

626-97—Nana and H—Raghunath Makund vs Luxmishanker Prashunker and others—Bhikseil M and M

269-97—In person—Balshet Pandeebet Sonar vs Mahadeo Abajee Kale—K J Master.

For Trial of Issues.

526-98—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Hubtibhoy vs C F Farran Esq, Advocate General and others—E F Nicholson—P R and E, and M M Munshi.

Long Cause.

529-98—Mansukhlal D and J—The Administrator General vs Dayabhai Premchund and others—In person.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

445-98—Payne G and S—Kanyalal Rahimbhoy vs Ebrahimbhoy Rahimbhoy and another—Wadia and G, Part heard.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DeSILVA—March 6, at Lily Villa, Grant Road, Anna Maria DeSilva, the beloved wife of Manoel Vincent DeSilva, of Cavel. Funeral will leave Grant Road, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4-30. Friends will accept this, the only intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COTTON—March 3, at 27, Loudon Street, Calcutta, the wife of H E A Cotton, of a daughter.

TURNBULL—February 28, at Jarwal Road, Oudh, the wife of W J Turnbull, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HEINECKEN—STOKES—March 1, in the Coonoor Union Chapel, by the father of the bride, the Rev Friedli Heinecken, Basel Mission, to Mary, second daughter of the Rev W Stokes, Basel Mission.

DEATH.

CALDER—February 26, at Mysore, Mary, widow of the late Hugh Ross Calder, aged 71.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1899.

JUSTICE does not always lag with leaden feet. On the 8th February the brothers Dravid were lured out of their house at Poona by two men disguised as Punjabis, who shot them in the street in the presence of a confederate, also disguised. In two days the perpetrators were in custody, and in less than a month two were sentenced to death, and the abettor to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. The three prisoners may fairly claim a large share of the credit for the despatch with which a crime planned with great deliberation and carried out with singular audacity and recklessness has been brought home to them with unerring certainty. Though not taken red-handed, and their disguise had served its purpose in preventing their recognition by those who saw them enter the house where the Dravids lived, and ask them to come out, they proceeded to the Head Police office, where an attempt to shoot the Chief Constable gave them into the hands of the police, to whom they boasted of having shot the Dravids. That avowal was followed by detailed confessions before the magistrate, repeated twice and never retracted or modified. The avowed motive of the crime was to punish the Dravids for giving information that led to the apprehension, conviction and execution of Damodher Hari Chapekar for the murder of Mr. Rand and Lieutenant Ayerst near Ganeshkhind in June 1897. The blood feud was intensified by the arrest of Balkrishna, the brother of Damodher, and the known intention of the Dravids to give evidence against him. Wassudev was under the impression that he also would be obliged to give evidence against his second brother. On the 8th February he said to his cousin Ranade: "I will have to give evidence against my brother to-morrow, and it is necessary for me to shoot Ramji Pandoo, the Chief Constable, and the two Dravids, so that I may be arrested and saved from giving evidence against my brother." The desire of vengeance blinded him to the fact that to escape having to give evidence against his brother he had only to remember to forget what he knew, and plead ignorance of whatever his elder brothers had planned or done some two years before, while he was too young to be taken into their confidence. Or he might have flatly refused to give evidence against his brother; committal for contempt of Court would have been a very trifling matter compared to the guilt of two murders actually committed, and their expiation on the scaffold.

The idea of killing people had taken a strong hold on Wassudev's mind some time before he alleged the necessity of resorting to that extreme step to escape appearance in the witness-box. From the 3rd to the 8th February he and his cousin Ranade used to go out together carrying pistols. Wassudev told his maternal uncle Londe, who had gone up from Bombay to Poona at the end of January on a holiday, that it was their intention to kill Pandoo. On one occasion he actually fired at him, but the bullet had fallen out in the bag in which the pistol was carried and the shot did not take effect. When told by Londe to have a care or he would come to the same end as his brother Damodher, he simply replied: "Very well." That was a matter of no consequence. Strange to say, Londe seemed to acquiesce in that quite erroneous view. At all events, he took no pains to emphasize his warning and insist that those nocturnal expeditions in which he saw danger, should cease. On the contrary, when the 8th came and Wassudev said that he must kill the Dravids and Pandoo as the next day the trial would commence, and that if he did not kill those three he would take his vengeance on somebody, Londe seems to have looked calmly on while the three conspirators were donning their disguise; he even gave Sathe his red cap to wear instead of his own. It may be that he feared Wassudev, and dared not warn the Dravids, or inform the police, though he knew several of the more prominent officers of the Poona force. When the Dravids were lying mortally wounded in the street Wassudev and Ranade ran back to the house. Londe opened the door to their hurried knock. They told him what they had done, doffed their disguise, and instructed him that when Sathe returned he was to be kept in-doors. They then went out again as if nothing had happened. But they had re-loaded their pistols, evidently with the intention of shooting the Chief Constable when he came to make inquiry about the shooting of the Dravids. Fortunately that officer took another street, and they did not meet him. It is to be noted that Wassudev, Ranade and Sathe were Brahmans, as was also Londe. So were the Dravids, who were killed with as little emotion as if they were wild animals. Yet the shedding of human blood by a Brahman is an unheard of wickedness and an abomination; the slaying of a Brahman is an inexpiable crime. The Damodhers who with their venerable and quite inoffensive father chanted in temples the beneficence of the Gods and the piety of Sages, might have been expected more than other men to have kept themselves free from the sin and degradation of shedding blood—above all, the blood of the caste consecrated to the religious life and its strict observance. Even Londe, whose evidence seems to have been that of an honest witness, does not appear to have been struck with the wickedness of going out night after night with loaded revolvers to shoot Hindus and even Brahmans. He based his ineffectual remonstrance on the danger incurred by his relatives and the possibility of their eventually sharing the fate of Damodher. It was only when he feared that he might be implicated as an accomplice that he told Inspector Moore what he had seen and heard. But that was after the remarkable development at the Head Police office on the afternoon of the 9th February, when Wassudev, with the police all round, fired his revolver at the Chief Constable, narrowly missing him. He was knocked down by Mr. Brewin before he could better his aim. Wassudev then boasted that he had killed the Dravids and that his cousin Ranade had helped him. Ranade confirmed that statement. A redeeming feature from any point of view but that of strict veracity was that in their subsequent confessions they both tried to exonerate Sathe, a youth of seventeen, who was arrested in his class at the Fergusson College. They also did their best to exculpate Balkrishna and the memory of Damodher by pretending that it was Wassudev who shot Mr. Rand, and Ranade Lieutenant Ayerst. Reckless as to their own lives they did not wish to involve others in the ruin they brought on themselves.

The three accused had an impartial trial. Mr. J. Anderson put the case for the prosecution clearly, resting on the evidence supporting and corroborating the confessions. The two principal accused disdained the assistance of counsel; Mr. Davur pleaded effectively for the youth and inexperience of Sathe. The Sessions Judge, the Hon'ble Mr. Crowe, summed up with conspicuous fairness, leaving the admitted facts to speak for themselves in regard to Wassudev and Ranade, and recommending the jury to bestow particular care on the evidence affecting Sathe. The mixed jury returned a unanimous verdict, finding the two former guilty of the murder of the Dravids and Sathe of abetment. But they strongly recommended that misguided youth to mercy on account of his lack of years and discretion. While Wassudev and Ranade are left for execution, Sathe escapes with a sentence of ten years' rigorous imprisonment. It transpired during the trial that the police were not wholly without suspicion as to the machinations of members of the semi-religious, semi-athletic club, founded in Poona by Damodher. Wasudev's aged father had been warned by Mr. Brewin a few days before the murders to send his son away from Poona and make him keep away from his companions of the club. Londe was present on that occasion but he was apparently intimidated by the relentless temper of the Chapekar clique, for he applied for police protection on the 10th February and slept for some nights in the Head Police Office. It seems strange that members of such a notorious club as that bequeathed by Damodher to the Deccan Capital, should have been allowed to survive him so long, and that men known to be members of it should have been able to go out night after night determined to act on the formula of shooting the foredoomed at sight. A well known Poona paper, while expressing satisfaction that the slayers of the Dravids have been so promptly found guilty and sentenced to condign punishment, is lost in admiration of their courage and their disinterestedness. While not disposed to minimise these qualities it is well to point out that they were equally present in the callous miscreant who lodged his dagger in the heart of the Empress of Austria who had never done wrong to mortal. Cesario, who shot President Carnot whom he had never seen before and who had never done him or his people an injury, was just as "intrepid," just as "disinterested," just as unconcerned for his own life. Lombroso and other specialists do not use these epithets in describing the symptoms of men of that type. They note that they are deficient in the qualities which distinguish the average civilised man from the Red Indian, who having tomahawked women and children will sing his song of triumph as he is roasted to death before a slow fire by men as intrepid and as disinterested as himself.

ANOTHER of Mr. Cousens' readable reports on the work of the Archæological Survey of Western India has just come to hand. If all works on archælogy were as sprightly and as free from dust and cob-webs as those Mr. Cousens gives us from time to time there would be more students of this most instructive science. The Government printers dress the volume in the garb of a suggestive but repulsive hue which untruthfully proclaims its pages dry as dust. But the pages contain crisply written, sometimes amusing, accounts of the search after interesting relics of the past which if not as exciting as stories of shikar are at all events as instructive and in most cases more worthy of credence. In the tour of the season reported upon we observe that Bassein was visited and our information as to the history of the place receives considerable additions. What is kuown as the inner citadel and is generally looked upon as but a portion of the old fort, is really, it seems, the old Mahomedan Fort which the Portuguese conquerors destroyed and subsequently rebuilt in 1536, as is recorded in an inscription in the south-west bastion. The Mahomedan workmanship is easily distinguishable. When the old fort became too small for the garrison the outer works were constructed. Fragments of Hindu stone carvings are to be found in the sideposts of the main doorway of the Portuguese Church at Nirmal. A few miles north of Bassein there are two carved pilasters from a Hindu temple. Successive conquerors overthrew the works of their predecessors, and, as Mr. Cousens writes, the Portuguese seem to have destroyed all that the Mahomedans had left, both of their own and their predecessors' work, the Inquisition having been more intolerant than Islam. The churches and old Portuguese buildings are now so fast falling into decay that nothing can be done with the majority of them, such hopless ruins have they become. But a few of the principal ones might be kept in better repair. However, we are glad to find Mr. Cousens pays a tribute to Mr. Zettlewood, the lessee of the fort, who takes a great interest in the buildings and preserves them from wanton destruction.

MAJOR MACDONALD'S return to Mombassa is believed to signify the abandonment of the object of the mission with which he was entrusted. That object was diplomatically described as the maintenance of Imperial authority in the Upper Nile region, and to assist him to carry it out Major Macdonald had a mere handful of men. The reduction of the mutinous Sudanese soldiery of his escort was his chief occupation for the bulk of the time. Why those particular companies were chosen has not yet been made public. They were discontented at the time they set out. They had just finished a fight with the notorious freebooter Mwanga when they were ordered to form part of Major Macdonald's escort. Their pay was in arrears, and even if they had received it the rate was admittedly insufficient for their necessities. They mutinied and deserted at Lake Baringo and returned to Uganda; whither Major Macdonald and such men as remained loyal followed them. The mutineers took Lubwas fort in Osobga and made prisoners of Major Thruston and other Government officers, subsequently murdering them. Two or three engagements occurred and finally they were defeated and dispersed in August last. Apart from mutining and fighting the work of the expedition was excessively heavy. They had to operate over a country of forty-thousand square miles. The odds were invariably in favour of the enemy, and in these disadvantageous circumstances the expeditionary force, during the seven months it was operating, was involved in five engagements, seven minor engagements and thirty-five skirmishes, in which loss of life occurred, 280 being killed and 550 wounded out of a total of two thousand men all told. Major Macdonald has already reported on the expedition, and Mr. Berkeley on the mutiny, to which is solely due the failure of the expedition. As to the causes which led to the mutiny more light is wanted, and we observe that at home the leading paper is urging the necessity of a formal investigation.

THE success of Captain Ross-Keppel's expedition against the Hajji Khel and Mirza Khel Chamkannis, on Wednesday night, was in strange contrast to that of Colonel Batten against the Gumatis a month ago. It is only a fortnight since we were assured that the Chamkannis were behaving themselves very well, though a sharp look-out was being kept along the frontier. Captain Ross-Keppel has with him a body of the Kurram militia, a Turi lashkar, and two companies of Punjab Infantry lent from the Parachinar post. With these he succeeded in surrounding the villages of the troublesome tribesmen before they had discovered his advance, and a large herd of cattle having been gathered the villages were destroyed. But little resistance was offered, the tribesmen not having time to gather, and a hundred and twenty of them were taken prisoners. The Kurram militia have done good service and again justified their existence. They were called upon to take an active part during the Tirah campaign in the defence of the valley and in the operations of the column which entered the Chamkannis' country by the Khurmana defile. The spirit and steadiness shown by them in many engagements with superior numbers of Massuzai as well as their patience and discipline under circumstances entailing much hardship and exposure won for them the highest credit and were acknowledged in the orders of the Officer commanding the Kurram Moveable Column as they have again recently been in the Punjab administration report. The Turis, too, who supported the militia are to be complimented on their bravery. They are rapidly becoming civilised owing to the steady and quiet progress which has been made in the civil administration of the Kurram Valley. Already village schools are flourishing and the Turis have begged for the institution of a Middle school at Parachinar. It may be that their less civilised neighbours may attempt reprisals for the work of Wednesday night, and in order to protect them the strength of the militia in the locality has been doubled. But it is not felt that there is much cause for alarm, the Chamkannis having received a drubbing from which they will not speedily recover. The loyalty of some of the Kurram tribes has been suitably rewarded, part of their land revenue being remitted and the leading men honoured with khilats. They will find it pay better to be of good behaviour even though the Khari Khel Chamkannis still retain possession of the Martinis they captured from the Kapurthala Imperial Service troops in the affair in the Khurmana Valley.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia left Aden, at 4 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Friday next.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy, in the course of his Punjab tour, after seeing Khanki Weir, will pay a visit by rail to Lyallpur, the headquarters of the little colony of settlers on the Chenab Canal.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART'S visit to Landi Kotal is made with the desire of seeing the Afridis again, in accordance with the promise which he made when he left for England last April. They are certain to give him an enthusiastic welcome.

THERE were three cases of suspected plague reported in Calcutta on Thursday, and four deaths, bringing the total deaths from this cause up to 232. The deaths from all causes numbered 86, compared with 78, the average of the last five years.

THE Railway fatalities throughout India for the six months ending June 30, 1898, are given as 423, while the number of those injured, derived from the same statistics, amounts to 420. These deaths and injuries are the results of accident, trespass, and in not a few instances of design.

PLAGUE has broken out in the village of Garchah near Mirpur Lakha in the Jullundur district. Four cases with one death have occurred. The village has a population of 1,197. The Hospital Assistant who was seized with the disease at Mirpur Lakha has succumbed to it.

THE young Mehtar of Chitral, while out hawking last month, had a fall from his pony which resulted in a fractured arm. He was attended to promptly by the military medical officer, and is now nearly well again.

SIR Bradford Leslie, who recently visited the Southern Punjab Railway in connection with questions relating to the Company's contract with the Government, the terms of which were never easy to construe, has now returned to Calcutta.

THE railway budget for the ensuing year will show about 6 3-4 crores for expenditure by the State in India itself. About 1 1-2 crores, which would under ordinary circumstances lapse, will probably be carried over for expenditure in England on rolling-stock and permanent-way material urgently needed.

SEVEN companies of the 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers left Landi Kotal on Tuesday. One company was left behind on account of insufficient transport. Brigadier-General Egerton complimented the battalion on its efficiency before it marched off and accompanied Colonel Ewegin for some distance towards Ali Musjid. The Hampshire Regiment daily expect their orders to move. The 34th Pioneers have taken over the camp lately occupied by the Royal Scots Fusiliers.

THE Nawab of Dir whose illness was reported as dangerous, is now said to have rallied, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 11 February 1899 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1898 of 161,989 maunds with an increase of Rs. 20,470 in the earnings.

THE officers of the 4th Bombay Rifles recently employed in East Africa have been granted three months' special privilege leave as a slight recognition of their services on the Juba River and elsewhere.

COLONEL BABINGTON, Assistant Adjutant-General, Sirhind District, has been appointed Colonel on the Staff, 4th Cavalry Brigade, at Colchester, an appointment which we mentioned as probable some time ago.

IT is notified that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction by the East Indian Railway Company of the branch line of Railway from Barun station on the Mogalsarai-Gya Extension to Daltonganj, a distance of 78·32 miles.

MR. W. PARSONS, Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, takes a well-deserved holiday from May 1st, when he goes on six months' leave. Mr. James Taylor, late of Messrs. F. W. Heilger and Co., a man of wide business experience, has been appointed to officiate as Secretary during Mr. Parsons' absence, and Mr. H. M. Haywood will act as Assistant Secretary *pro tem*. Mr. J. T. Robertson will shortly sever his connection with the Chamber.

The "Statesman" writes:—Apropos of the success which is said to have attended Mr. Arthur Leslie's treatment of plague patients in the Bombay Maharatta Hospital, by the application of steam to the body to induce perspiration, it may be interesting to recall the fact that Jerome Cardon, the famous physician and mathematician of the Renaissance, who was twice attacked with plague, has left it on record that he recovered from the malady through a sweat "so great that it soaked the bed" and ran in streams down to the floor. It might be thought at first sight that Mr Leslie's treatment was contra-indicated by the tendency to failure of the heart which is known to characterise the disease. He claims for it, however, that it is found in practice to improve the action of the heart; and the success obtained by him would certainly seem to justify perseverance with the method.

THE appointment of a Civilian—Mr. A. W. B. Higgens—of only 22 years' standing, with three years' service still before him to qualify for retirement, to the Madras Board of Revenue, the writes 'Pioneers," shows that the Civil Service in that Province must be sharing in that wave of promtion that has well-nigh threatened to carry some other administrations off their feet. Other men of about the same standing have been fortunate in Madras, Mr. R. S Benson, for example, who with less than 22 years' actual service has been for three years a Judge of the Madras High Court. Apparently there are more retirements impending at the top of the service which will mean similar advancements to the men who are coming on, but as a whole the Madras Civil Service appears to be in a thoroughly sound position, with an even current of promotion setting through it that promises no sudden burst of advancement for one set of men, to be followed by a block for those that come after. The great majority of judgeship and disrtrict charges are in the hands of officers of the right standing, neither too young nor too old. The junior substantive Collector is an officer of 1883 being therefore in his sixteenth year of service, The most junior Joint Magistrate acting in charge of a district is an officer of ten years' standing. The Madras Civil Service numbered during the past official year 162 members. Of these 89 were employed in the districts, 70 in revenue and 19 in judicial work, Twenty officers were serving at headquarters, 20 more were lent to other Provinces, or were holding special appointments, while 33, or 20 per cent of the total strength, were on leave. During the year there were four retirements and one death, while the service was increased by seven new appointments.

THE 1st March, 1899, says the local paper, will be marked as a red-letter day in the history of Colombo Harbour by reason of its being the occasion of the cutting of the first sod of the long-talked of Graving Dock by H. E. the Governor, as the Dock, when completed, will tend to make Colombo an even more important port than heretofore. Not since the laying of the foundation stone of the new North-West Break-water by Sir Arthur Havelock, over four years ago, has such an important ceremony been witnessed in Colombo as that which took place at Uplands this afternoon, when practically the whole European Community of Colombo were present to witness the first step to mark a new era in connection with the harbour.

A NOTIFICATION appears in Sunday's *Gazette of India* adding a rule under the Cantonments Act by which certain persons are required to give information of infectious or contagious disorders within cantonment lines. Medical practitioners, owners of houses, and persons attending those suffering from disease, are instanced as those who must furnish information. The rule will not apply to cases of venereal disease when the patient is under specific and adequate treatment, and by reason of habits, conditions of life and of residence is unlikely to spread the disease. Failure to report, or the furnishing of false information, will involve a fine up to Rs. 50. The new rule, we believe, has been framed on the model of the regulations enforced in Norway and Sweden.

THE Simla Municipality are now considering, at the request of the Punjab Government, the report of the Extension Committee to which we recently made reference. It is probable that the Municipal Commissioners will agree generally, though not entirely, with the recommendations made, the question of ways and means having, of course, to be carefully looked into. Until their reply has been received, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot take action, but there will be no serious delay in dealing with the subject. Meanwhile, in the matter of the matter of the water-works, the Teog reservoir and the provision of an extra supply of water by gravitation to the pumping station are being proceeded with. The latter scheme is so far advanced that in all probability an additional 80,000 gallons of water daily will be made available after May 1st. By the summer of 1900 the works now in hand will be all finished, and these will add 200,000 gallons per day to the existing supply. In April, May and June last year the total amount available was only a little over these figures, so that the supply is practically being doubled. This will be good news for residents in Simla who remember the closed hydrants and dusty roads of the last few summers.

THE *Indian Mirror* writes:—The American lady, whose old personality is forgotten in the *non de guerre* of Swami Abhayananda, was interviewed on her voyage out to Bombay by a fellow-passenger for the benefit of the *Englishman*. The lady professes herself to be a disciple of Swami Vivekanda, and a Hindu Sannyasin. She says, that though she cannot read Sanskrit, she has much of the *Upanishads* by heart. She has her own disciples too, among them being a Jain who had gone to America on business, attended her lectures, and got converted in the end. Sister Abhayananda has, like every other Sannyasi, her mendicant's bowl, and she originally intended to beg her way through her Indian pilgrimage. But she has thought better of it, and she told her interviewers in the strictest confidence—we beg pardon, with the utmost desire for publicity: "The Sannyasis in India must make allowances for us people from the West: our mode of life, our education and surroundings, and, most of all, our climate are so very different that the other Sannyasis will have to come to reason, and allow a certain amount of elasticity in their rules and regulations."(!) We wish Sister Abhayananda had not been so very free with certain words of the Vedic Mantras in the interview. The words are deservedly held most holy

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

THE EXPLOSION AT TOULON.

COUNTRY DEVASTATED.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The effects of the explosion of the magazine at Toulon resembled a volcanic eruption, the country being devastated for a radius of two miles.

THE LOSS OF LIFE.

MARCH 6.

By the explosion of the magazine at Toulon, sixty persons were killed and one hundred injured.

ITALY AND CHINA.

CONFERENCE AT ROME.

MARCH 5.

It is announced in Rome that the refusal of the Tsung-li-Yamen to lease Sanmun Bay is not regarded seriously by Italy, who maintains her original demand.

Meanwhile the Chinese Minister to Italy, who is now in London, has received a telegram ordering him to proceed to Rome to confer with the Italian Government.

ITALIAN OCCUPATION OF SANMUN BAY.

MACCH 6.

The "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent at Rome telegraphs that official despatches have been received, announcing that Italian marines have landed and occupied Sanmun Bay.

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

The "Times" states that the Tsung-li-Yamen has replied to Russia's protest against the terms of the Neuchwang Railway contract, denying that the conditions of the British loan conflict with China's engagements to Russia.

The Russians are now applying pressure.

MR. HOOLEY TO BE PROSECUTED.

The Registrar of the Bankruptcy Court has ordered the prosecution of Mr. Hooley for offences under the Debtors' Act.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 5.

The P. & O. Company's s.s. Arabia, with mails of the 24th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 4 p.m., to-day.

THE JUBILEE MURDERS.

TRIAL OF BALKRISHNA AND OTHERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 6.

The hearing of the case against Balkrishna, Wasudev, and Ranade of murdering Mr. Rand and Lieut. Ayerst on Jubilee night commenced to-day, before Mr. Crowe, Sessions Judge. Mr. Anderson, Barrister, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Solicitor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Sohoni appeared for Balkrishna.

The following jury was empanelled :—Messrs. Kaitan Xavier, Vaz, Moreshwar, Sadanand, Ajinkya, Dinshaw Dossabhoy Khambatta, Damodhar Rangaswami Mudliar and Vithalrao Narayen Phatek.

The charges were read out. Wasudev and Ranade pleaded guilty of murdering and abetting to murder Mr. Rand and Mr. Ayerst. Balkrishna pleaded not guilty of murdering and also abetting. The jury were sworn and the case commenced.

Mr. Anderson, opening the case said the three accused were charged with conspiracy to murder Messrs. Rand and Ayerst whilst returning from Government House. Damodher Chapekar, the brother of the present accused, was put before on trial and was sentenced. Meantime Wasudev and Balkrishna absconded. The latter was found in July last and admitted the murder. He made a statement before Mr. Slater in January last, and made a confession that he had killed Mr. Ayerst, therefore he is charged under Sections 302 and 309. Balkrishna admits that Damodher was with him. Wasudev and Ranade made their confessions that they killed the Dravids.

Counsel briefly narrated the circumstances of the Jubilee murders.

The first witness called was Narbar Narayan, sub-overseer Public Works Department. He said he had made a plan of the spot where the tragedy occurred.

Dr. Dias, house Surgeon of the Goculdas hospital, said he remembered the bodies of Mr. Rand and Mr. Ayerst being brought to Hospital. Mr. Ayerst was already dead. A post mortem examination was made next morning; doctors Heath and McConag hywere present. Pieces of leads found from the brain of Mr. Ayerst and Mr. Rand were brought. Mr. Rand was unconscious. Drs. Heath and McConaghy were called but Mr. Rand died of gunshot wounds.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sahoni, witness said stimulants were given to Mr. Rand. Aether was injected and he spent restless night.

His Honor asked the pleader the drift of his questions.

Mr. Sohoni said he wished to know whether, physiologists recognised the fact that swallowing could be performed during unconsciousness. The Judge then said they were not in Court to hear a lecture on physiology.

Inspector Fleming, Cantonment police, said on the 23rd June he went to the SassoonHospital. In the hospital he examined the hood of the victoria and found blood stains upon it. Eleven pellets were also found.

Cross-examination was declined.

Mr. Guider, Assistant Superintendent of police, said he took charge of the articles which were produced in the Court. Witness made the police arrangements. There were lights on the gates of Ganeshkhind ;

Cross-examined, he said there were few policemen on duty on the road leading to Ganeshkhind ; also there were no lights on the road. The police were near Chatursing. The preliminary enquiry was held at the Farasreshkhdabecause the magistrated suggested that his Court was declared unsafe by the Public Works Department. Accused were under magisterial custody, and within twenty-four hours after their arrest were placed before the magistrate,

Bhau Naiku Pande's coachman said I knew Mr. Rand. He had a victoria, I started that evining from Poona Hotal to Ganeshkhind about 7 o'clock, returning from Ganeshkhind about 12 midnight. I heard a pistol report. After a few minutes I heard a second report. The notice startled the horse, so I had to attend on it and did not look round. Later on I managed to stop the carriage. One Sahib came and and spoke to Mr. Rand but he made no reply. The Sahib then took the carriage lamp to the door and ordered witness to drive to the hospital. I took him there when he was removed from the carriage by the hospital man. The following morning I went with the Fouzdar Gopalsing, to the spot where I heard the pistol shots. We found some arms in a culvert. I know Damodher. I saw Balkrishna near the Municipal Office a month before the Jubilee night. I saw both of them there standing together. Damodher asked me : Is your Sahib taking any petition ? I replied I don't know.

Cross-examined, witness said he never saw Balkrishna before. He saw him near the Municipal Office. Lately he saw him in the Farasekhana. He had not kept any mark of his feature. He used to be always standing near the carriage at the Farasekhana. He pointed out the spot where four men were sitting. They had not taken more time than would be taken to apply lime to a leaf.

Gopalsaning, police constable said I went towards the yellow bungalow. I held a punch. I found two swords and an axe in a culvert. A stone was placed on them. After Damodher's apprehension I was in search for Balkrishna and Wasudev. A proclamation was published and circulated abroad but neither of them found.

Cross-examined, witness said he had searched for them in many places.

Mr. Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay said : On the 28th January Balkrishna we brought before me by Mr. Brewin for the purpose of taking his statement. He made a statement which was recorded in my own handwriting. I had an interpretor named Bukshi and as he interpreted so I put it down. There was nebody in the room. I took the statemen. in the Chambers. He made an entirely volantary statement. It was read over and interpreted to him. He stated that it was correct and signed it. One statement [(read out before the Court.)

Cross-examined, witness said under Section 164, any Magistrate can take a confession. It was not taken in open court, as it was not to be made public. He had twice read it over, and handed it to Mr. Brewin. He did not inquire whether it was voluntarily made. He inferred it was so from his manner and his demeanour at the time, which showed it was voluntary. He had warned him that if he made a statement he would take it and it could be used in evidence against him. To the Court witness said he had no doubt that he was authorized to take a confession, as his remarks would show.

Mr. Venkatrao, Chief Interpreter, then gave evidence. He said he correctly interpreted the confession.

Mr. Carvalho, the City Magistrate, was next examined. He said on the 10th Wasudeo made a statement. He asked questions in Marathi. They were taken down by the Sheristadar, and afterwards read over. He agreed it was correct, and signed it. He believed the confession was volantary.

Re-called, Mr. Carvalho said Ranade also made a statement. He was satisfied the confessions were voluntary. The young man was taken to an adjoining house. They were quite free. They were not handcuffed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sohoni, he said he remembered Messrs. Sohoni and Lele made an application to ask Balcrishna if he wished to be represented. Balkrishna said he didn't want any one to represent him. Mr. Sohony was not present. He first made the application verbally He did not say he would ask Balkrishna ; neither in in his presence he asked him. Balkrishna was asked again, and once more he refused to have any. He read the confession which was made before Mr Slater. Balkrishna had not then said because the other two, Wassudev and Ranade, had taken the murders on their heads, he now confessed to it.

Mohan Maru, Sheristavar to the City Magistrate, then deposed to the confessions having been taken own. They were correct.

Cross-examined, he said he had written down Balkrishna's answers and given to Mr. Carvalho. He could not recollect what answers they were. He did not think Balkrishna said that because his brother and his friend had taken the blame of the murders on themselves he would confess to them himself.

To the Court witness said if Balkrishna had made a statement attributed to him he would have recorded it.

John Stevenson, of the Bombay police, repeated his former evidence about seeing the two accused, Ranade and Balkrishna, with Domodher at St. Mary's Church,

Cross-examined by M. Sohoni, he said he had not stated at the last trial that he had conversation with Balkrishna, as he was not then in Court. He now said Balkrishna was not one of the three who sat before St. Mary's as he remembered he saw accused in Bombay about three weeks ago. He was in lock-up them. The went to recogoise, him, and did so. He recognized Balkrishna, as he had a mark across the bridge of his nose.

Re-examined by Mr. Anderson, witness said at the last trial he had mentioned three Brahmins. There were other portions of the conversations which he had not asked which had transpired. Questioned, witness gave some portions of the conversation that passed between them. When he was going away, Damodher asked the following questions :—

Where did you learn Marathi ?—In India.

Where were you born ?—In Calcutta.

Damodher : Then you are a country man of mine. It did not follow that because a man was born in a stable he must necessarily be a horse. (Laughter.)

The case adjourned till to-morrow.

THE THEFT CASE AGAINST SOLDIERS HORNAGE AND BLAKE.

ACCUSED HEAVILY PUNISHED.

The two soldiers, Hornage and Blake, who were charged for breaking open and stealing Rs. 4,000 from the regimental treasure chest were found guilty and sentenced to eighteen month's rigorous imprisonment.

Hornage will be tried later for escaping from custody.

THE RANGOON OPIUM LICENSE.

GREAT ADVANCE IN PRICE.

RANGOON, MARCH 6

The Rangoon opium license has sold to-day by auction. Competition was brisk and eventually Mr. Puck Chun, acting on behalf of a Penang Syndicate was declared purchaser at Rs. 4,80,000 or Rs. 62,000 above the figures of last year.

THE PILWAI DISTURBANCES.

NOT WAGING WAR.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY AND GRIEVOUS HURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VISNAGAR, MARCH 5.

In the Pilwai disturbance case, the Judge, Mr. Sarangpani, on Saturday, charged the fifteen accused with the offences of being members of an unlawful assembly and causing grievous hurt and attempting murder.

He held it proved that they had dug trenches, constructed barricades, and had five hundred armed Rajputs, meeting and guarding them day and night and preventing the entry of Government officers with the object to prevent the arrest of some offenders and to prevent the survey of lands while the Government army was encamped not far from them for more than two weeks.

He held it proved that the Rajputs declined to listen to the advice of Government and other gentlemen to disperse their unlawful assembly and allow Government to make the arrests of offenders, and the Rajputs several otimes declared to Government officers and other gentlemen that they were strong enough to fight against the Government army.

It was also held proved that when after giving three hours' notice the Government army attempted to march into the village to disperse the unlawful assembly and arrest the offenders, the Rajputs opposed them by firing on them for more than an hour.

The Judge thought all that, however, was not sufficient to constitute the offence of waging war.

Some of the accused will produce evidence for their defence against the charge of being members of an unlawful assembly, [causing grievous hurt and attempted murder.

CALCUTTA NOTES AND NEWS.

THE CHANGE OF THE YEAR.

LADY CURZON'S HEALTH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 3.

The change of the year is here. Already the punkah drones in many of the offices, while on the maidan the dead leaves of the late cold weather are giving place to the soft green of the hot season. And the crows are nesting in the *Pepul* trees and anon the shrill cuckoo *Koel* will be here—the one creature on earth that is able to score off the crow, by making it, unbeknownst, the foster parent to its young.

Everybody has been glad to see Lady Curzon about again after her illness. Her Excelleney's first public appearance was at the Bethune College prize-giving, and was, it is understood, contrary to doctor's orders. It is to be hoped, however, that Simla air will complete the cure which Barrackpore has begun.

Of social doings in the past week there have been but few, owing to Lent and the waning season. The most noticeable have been Lady Lockhart's and Lady Gaselee's reception at the Fort, which has seldom before been so prettily illuminated. Next to these must rank the Welsh dinner at the Saturday Club, and the farewell entertainment to Mr. Henry, who it is understood will not return to the Police Department after his furlough. Mr. Henry came out to this country in 1873 so has completed the necessary twenty-five years service for the civilian's pension. It is unlikely, however, that the man to whom India owes the system of finger-print identification which has done so much to facilitate the marking down of bad characters, will be allowed to retire so early, the Thagi and Daksaity Department offering special scope for his abilities.

In things legislative the postponement of last weeks Council meeting has produced a temporary lull. It is likely to be the lull that goes before the breeze, however, for the whole question of the claims of Native Christians and Anglo-Indians to be relieved of succession duties, which they now have to pay, though Hindus and Mahomedans are largely exempt, has been raised by the Court Fees Bill. The Currency Notes Forgery Bill, again, which as originally drafted rendered anyone liable to arrest upon whom a forged currency note might be palmed off, is one about which more is likely to be heard. The question in this case specially applies to outlying areas like Upper Burma, where the people are by no means over-fond of Currency notes as it is, and where the desirability of doing what may not improbably have the effect of rendering this form of currency still more unpopular, is of very practical importance. The relief, too, afforded to Inland Steamer Companies by the Bill which reduces the period in which they can be sued for loss or damage to goods in transit, is a matter which has more than one side to it. From the steamer company's point of view the measure will probably he accepted, somewhat doubtfully, as a move, though a small one, in the right direction. The insurance companies, whose functions the steamer agents have been obliged to encroach upon under the existing law, however, are also likely to have something to say in the matter, while the Assam planter may find the very efforts made by a benevolent Government to reduce his risks also increase the rates he has to pay for the carriage of his tea to the sea port at a time when competition makes it imperative for time to cut down expenses of production and transport in every possible manner.

The reports that have been coming in from the North-West Frontier, of late, indicate that further trouble in that direction is by no means unlikely. It is true that the persistent rumours of the Amir's illness have been shown to be unfounded, but the irritation produced by the constant raiding of the Waziris is a matter that tends to increase. On the one side is the Amir, who looks to the Government of India to keep the tribesmen on its own side of the Durand line from robbing and murdering in Afghanistan, while on the other the lives and property of villagers on our own border have to be considered. Expeditions have been launched ere this on less provocation than the Mahsud raiding parties have now for months past been giving, and if no move has been made it is more from the aversion of public opinion to endorse anything further of the kind, than from probability of controlling these troublesome gentry by more peaceable means. The illness of the Nawab of Dir, again, is a disturbing factor further to the north, for although the Mad Fakir was repulsed a couple of months ago by the Dir lashkar, it would not take much to bring this firebrand back to the attack of his old enemy. Both the Khan of Nawagai and the Hadda Mulla on the west also have scores to pay off and lost prestige to regain which will be liable to tempt them to endeavour to have a hand in partitioning Dir, if the death of its ruler should give them the requisite opportunity. With Dir itself the Government of India have, of course, nothing to do, but lying as it does between the Malakand and Chitral any general conflagration there would be serious, the ill-defined position of the levies who hold the long weak line of communication with Chitral, through the Nawab's territory, increasing the difficulty of the position.

The contrast between what has followed the recent notification of plague in Calcutta and corresponding experiences last year, has been very striking. No exodus whatever has taken place on this occasion. The East Indian Railway have had no specially heavy passenger traffic to deal with, and the fact that half a dozen plague cases are daily occurring in the bazars has not disturbed anybody. A little opposition has been offered to plague inspectors, but it has been for the most part of trifling description, and upon the whole the arrangements have worked smoothly. Whether the present measures will be sufficient to prevent the disease spreading is another matter. Up to the present however, plague in Calcutta has behaved so entirely differently from what the doctors expected that there is no saying what it will now do. According to all the known laws connected with it, it ought to have increased when the cold season came on. Instead of that, however, it was just then that it disappeared, to break out afresh as the warm weather returned, though the accepted theory is that the heat is inimical to the malady. With the experience of Bombay as a warning, it would be rash to attempt to say what is going to happen, but the inhabitants of Calcutta may certainly congratulate themselves upon the trifling proportions the outbreak has so far assumed in their midst. Much credit in this connection is due to Dr. Cook and his assistants, but the far more rigorous measures adopted in Bombay, have been attended with so much smaller a measure of success, that it is reasonable to suppose there must also be something in the climatic conditions in Calcutta that is upon the side of sanitation. The fact is a curious one, and runs counter to all the accepted traditions of the insanitation of Calcutta. Now that sanitarians at home, however, are discovering virtues in the ancient cesspit system of disposing of sewage, it may be that other equally abused arrangements will also be found to be less deadly than has been supposed. That the general health of Europeans is better here in the enervating hot weather than in the more bracing cold season, has long been a matter of remark, and the comparative immunity from disease enjoyed by the mehtars and domes employed upon the sewers and at the unsavoury works at Palmer's Bridge, where the accumulated abominations of the scavenging and drainage of the city are disgorged, is also a paradox that may have deeper significance than has been supposed.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following appointments have been made :—

2nd Bengal Lancers—Lieutenant Knowles, from the 1st Bengal Lancers, to be Squadron Officer.

19th Bengal Lancers—Lieutenant McNeile to be Adjutant.

6th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant Battye to be Squadron Officer.

26th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant Thomson to be Quarter-Master

16th Bombay Infantry—Major Saules to be 2nd-in-Command Major Legh to be Wing Commander

Lieutenant H. St. A. Wake, attached to the 2-3rd Gurkhas, reverts to his own regiment, the 4-3rd Gurkha Rifles

OWING to the prevalence of plague the Mysore Government has approved of instructions being issued to the Civil Courts at Mysore to defer the disposal of the original suits and cases in which the attendance of parties and witnesses from outlying villages is necessary and to take up for the present only cases in which the attendance of residents is required.

THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

AMERICANS AT ILOILO.

FILIPINOS DRIVEN TO THE INTERIOR.

THE news of the operations of the American forces in the Philippines brought by the China Mail, yesterday, is of a very vague character, which would indicate that the American authorities are exercising a very strict censorship of telegrams from Manila. On Feb. 14, several business houses in Hongkong received the briefest telegraphic news that the Americans were in possession of Iloilo. The Telegram received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was to the effect that Iloilo had been captured after a slight resistance, and the staff of the branch office were all well. Other business houses received information that their places of business had been burned down in the bombardment of the city. During the course of their many conflicts the Filipinos have shown a rigid respect for the property of British subjects. American warships were stationed at Iloilo and on the outbreak of hostilities at Manila, the transport "St. Paul" was being prepared to convey the Tennessee Regiment to the southern port and several men-of-war were immediately put under orders to proceed to sea. Considering that the numbers of the Army of occupation were far too limited to proceed any great distance from the base of supplies at Manila, it has probably been decided to drive the Filipinos out of the coast ports and deprive them of their means of obtaining supplies and also their sources of revenue.

A correspondent writing from Manila on Seventh ultimo says :—

REBELS DISASTROUSLY DEFEATED IN ATTACK UPON MANILA.

SEVERAL THOUSANDS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

For the past week the relations between the American government and the Philippine Republic have been exceedingly strained, much more so than they have been before, and the dislike which has been entertained by the Philipinos, both in town and especially in the insurgent head quarters at Malolos and all along the line, to their one time amigos has been increasing in alarming proportions. Almost every white man is presumed to be an Americans, "mucho malo," and is everywhere looked upon with disdain by the natives, who invariably adopt a most supercilious attitude to all their doings and dealings with them. The great American nation, once regarded and respected by the natives as the liberator of the Philippine people had changed, in their estimation to "the oppressors of peoples" and the English Army Corps to in short, a filibustering force.

The Americans have all along permitted unarmed Philipinos to cross the outposts and they were allowed to roam about the city at random. On the other hand the Philipinos prohibited any American, be he a soldier, official or civilian, crossing their lines and Manila has virtually been in a state of siege. During the past few nights small parties of armed Philipinos have crossed the lines of the American outposts, who have been strictly ordered to avoid an encounter, falling back at their approach. Taking this as an indication of weakness the Philipinos continued their little game. General Otis demanded an explanation for these hostile actions and warned the Philipino commander against the repetition of same.

This warning was, however, unheeded. On Saturday evening shortly after eight a Philipino force made a forcible attempt to take up a position upon San Juan Bridge (in Santa Mesa district) which is within the American lines. The Nebraska outpost showed resistance with the result that a few shots were exchanged. Curiously enough, a similar attempt was made about the same time to cross the South Dakata outpost. Quicker than it takes time, to tell, fighting took place all along the time. Word of the outbreak of hostilities having been sent to Headquarters, a general alarm was sounded.

At 10 p. m. the rattle of musketry and the booming of guns could distinctly be heard in town, and firing increased greatly as the night wore on. The battle raged most fiercely at daybreak on Sunday when the Monadnock and Charleston shelled the enemy doing great execution. The Americans were gaining upon the philipinos all along the line. They charged the trenches and black-houses driving the enemy back, the latter being quite unable to resist the British onslaughts, their knowledge of the art of war being confined to trench firing. By noon on Sunday the Americans had gained about five miles, the Philipinos retreating, practically acknowledging their defeat. This battle is regarded as being

THE FIERCEST OF THE WHOLE WAR.

The American losses were approximately seventy-five killed and one hundred and fifty wounded. The rebel losses were exceedingly heavy and are estimated at four or five thousand. Every regiment engaged fought most gallantly and without exception were covered with glory. The total American force that did battle was 6,800 while the attacking force could hardly have been less than 50,000.

It is reported that on Sunday, 5th, Aguinaldo sent in to General Otis asking to have a neutral zone established in which negotiations might be carried on. He states that the fight was all a mistake and not sanctioned by Malolos. General Otis is reported to have said that it was now too late for talking and he refused to treat with the Philipino leader.

The police in town have captured Aguinaldo's private secretary and one of his aides-de camp. A very large number of prisoners have been taken, including Aguinaldo's captain general.

During the fight on Sunday, the waterworks were captured. The enemy, however, before retreating removed the cylinder heads, valves, etc., and the city is now temporarily deprived of its water supply.

Paco church was held by a number of rebel sharpshooters, who kept their position bravely till the Americans shelled them out. The church and part of Paco village was burnt. The rebels were driven back with a rush. Santa Ana and Pandacan were captured, and hundreds of rebels killed. Many hid in nipa huts. On the places being searched, scores of mud-bespattered natives without uniform, were taken, having plainly been in the trenches and swamps. It is believed that hundreds of rebels tried to escape by swimming the river but were shot or drowned.

The captured rebel trenches, all along the line, are

FILLED WITH DEAD BODIES,

lying in heaps huddled together. Santa Anna is particularly a ghastly sight. The house of Mr. Coney, of Messrs. Stevenson & Co., is an utter wreck.

The rebel losses cannot be less than five thousand. The American lost about forty killed and a hundred seriously wounded.

Fifty of the igorrotes, the naked wild man from the hills, with bows and arrows, were killed, and three hundred of them were taken prisoner by Colonel Maclure. Their head gear, made of roosters' feathers, make fine trophies of the fight.

The American troops have occupied Malolos, the rebel capital.

DISSENSIONS AMONGST THE FILIPINO LEADERS.

ILOILO IN FLAMES.

A special telegram from a correspondent with the American Army dated Manila, February 16, says :—There is practically no change in the situation since the capture of Caloocan on Friday last by the American forces. There is skirmishing daily at the various points around Manila, the Americans easily holding the Insurgents in check. A Spanish prisoner from Malolos reports that there are many dissensions amongst the leaders. General Monte negro is likely to supersede Aguinaldo. It is believed that General Baldemero, Aguinaldo's cousin, and Minister of War, was killed at Caloocan. It is stated that Iloilo would have surrendered but for the action of the Filipino military leaders, who ordered the burning of the city before evacuation. The Americans had one officer and three men wounded at the capture of Iloilo. Since the recent fighting at Manila and elsew here, the Insurgents have formed a great respect for American prowess, and now avoid close quarters. The superior range of the rifles of the insurgents is in their favour, but the American artillery covers the advance of the infantry who then carry the positions at the charge.

A PLUCKY DRUMMER.

America can boast of a young hero who is a drummer, and only 18 years old, in the Californian regiment. He is a youth who was with his comrades in the fighting line, and getting excited by the scene around him and wishing to take a more active part, he threw away his drum and picked up a rifle. He received a shot in his arm but still continued firing for half an hour, unconscious of his wound, and only ceased fighting when he was overcome from loss of blood and fell exhausted to the ground. He was carried to the Hospital, and immediately attended to by the doctors, who, we are pleased to say reported that the wound would not prove dangerous.

ON the recommendation of a Medical Board, Major G. A. Welman, I. S. C., Commandant, M. I. Depot, Pallaveram, is permitted to proceed to Europe in anticipation of the leave which will hereafter be granted to him by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces Madras. Major Welman will be relieved of his duties at once by an officer to be detailed by the Officer Commanding, St. Thomas Mount. It seems a great pity that Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Proudfoot, who had a considerable period of his tenure of the appointment still to run, should have been ousted under the age clause. Major Welman has only quite recently taken up the appointment.

THE FAR EAST.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE JAPANESE ARMY.

THE CHINESE EMPEROR'S HEALTH.

THE MURDER OF FATHER VICTORIN.

A SECTION of the Japanese Progressists, who are advocating the reduction of the Army, propose to lay a petition before the Throne setting forth their reasons for this proposal. They intend to point out the hardship imposed on the formers by the Land Tax Increase Bill and the dangerous condition of the State finances generally, which they claim can only be read gusted by reducing the armyt Attempts will be made to induce members of the Houseof Peers who sym pathise with this view to present a similar petition and to bring pressure on their body to vote for a reduction of the Army when the Budget is under consideration.—"Kobe Chronicles."

A NEW POLITICAL PARTY IN JAPAN.

Of the various projects for organising a new political party that have been recently mooted, one seems to be now ripe for realization. In the draft of the manifesto, the object of the projected party is professed to consist in remedying the evils that result from the selfish and futile quarrels of the clannish elements in the Government and the existing political parties. The proposed programme is as follows :—

1. Loyalty to the Throne in conformity to the Constitution.
2. Protecting and enlarging the personal liberty in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.
3. Confirming the system of local autonomy with a view to perfecting the political liberty.
4. Adapting the system of education to the peculiar form of the State.
5. Taking steps gradually to bring about the State ownership of the means of communication and transportation.
6. Protecting the security of the labouring classes and taking measures for giving relief to paupers.
7. Encouraging agriculture commerce and industry.
8. Placing the State finances on a secure basis by maintaining the equilibrium between the Government expenditures and the resources of the people.
9. Extending the farmaments in consideration of the needs for the maintenance of the balance of power and within the limits of the financial capacity of the nation.
10. Aiming at the preservation of peace and promoting our rights and interests reciprocally with other countries.
11. Assisting the development and improvement of old religions, but not preventing the introduction of foreign religious doctrines.

Though some of the above items are self-evident and general propositions that have come to be considered as indispensable in a political programme, the platform is of considerable interest. It is for the first time that the protection of the labouring classes and the relief of "paupers is openly set up as an object of political endeavours.—"Kokumin Shimbun."

COOLIE OUTRAGE AT KOBE.

After six or seven months of immunity from coolie outrages, says the "Kobe Chronicle" of 8th inst. we regret to have to report a most cowardly and unprovoked attack upon two foreign ladies which occurred yesterday. About half-past two in the afternoon, Mrs. Jones and Miss Ida Smithers were proceeding down the hill on what is generally called the Sannomiya Road, when a cart laden with mud apparently for use in house-building was met at the corner of Shimoyamate-dori, near Messrs. Siegfried & Co.'s office. Without suspecting anything the two ladies were passing on, when just as they got abreast of the cart one of the coolies took up a handful of the mud and deliberately and with great force flung it in Miss Smithers' face, part of the mud spattering over the cape worn by Mrs. Jones. Fortunately Miss Smithers was wearing her veil down, or she might have received serious injury to the eyes. As it was she was blinded for a few minutes. After recovering from the shock the two ladies looked round for assistance, but unfortunately it was just at the time when few foreigners are to be seen, most of them having returned to their offices after tiffin, and as there is no police patrol in Kobe there was no chance of seeing a policeman. However, the ladies proceeded in the direction of the police-box at Ikuta, and on seeing this the coolies took up their cart and ran. Complaint has been made at the Central Police Station, and there should be no difficulty in discovering the actual offender, as the mud must have been intended for some place on the hill where building operations are going on. It might perhaps be well if the Governor were to re-issue the warnings to coolies and take other measures such as those of last year, which certainly for the time being succeeded in preventing these cowardly attacks on ladies.

THE MURDER OF FATHER VICTORIN.

The following account of the barbarities perpetrated upon the unfortunate Father Victorin by the anti-foreign Chinese at Shihkushan in the Patung district is taken from the *N. C. Daily News* :—Father Victorin was a Belgian, not quite twenty-nine years of age, and was appointed by his Bishop some two months ago to a Roman Catholic station at Shihkushan, in the Patung district, about 100 miles from here. For some time past there has been a feeling of enmity against the Catholics smouldering among the evilly disposed, and this at last came to a head in an attack on the Catholic converts at Shihkushan. Father Victorin at first made his escape, but was unfortunate as to be caught by a roving band of the rioters who after beating him cruelly and stripping him almost naked, tied him on a board and brought him in triumph back to his former home, where a large band of rioters was assembled whose evil passions had been stirred up by the burning-out and slaughtering of converts in which they had been indulging. In sight of his late home they tied the poor priest up to a tree, and here I would gladly draw a veil over the rest of this ghastly scene, but that I feel that the world should know of what the Chinese in their hour of triumph over a defenceless foreigner are capable and I would warn all readers who are inclined to be squeamish to read no further or to skip the next few lines.

As this poor man hung from the tree to which he was tied, pieces were cut from his thighs and eaten by his tormentors. From the state of his poor body fire was evidently applied to it, and slugs were fire into non-vital parts. Finally his body was cut open from the chest to the bottom of the abdomen, he was disemboweled, and the various organs were taken out and eaten by these semicivilised people, who at the same time drank his blood. He was also mutilated in a way that cannot be described, and his head cut off; there being a hole in the top of the skull large enough to put one's fist in. The head—which I may add is entirely cleaned out of the brain &c.,—is easily recognisable, bearing the small brown moustache which he wore. One eye was evidently gouged out.

H.I.M. KUANG HSU.

There were various rumours amongst local mandarins on Sunday and yesterday, says the *N. C. D. News* of 7th instant, with regard to grave news recently arrived from Peking concerning the failing health of the Emperor Kuang Hsu, and this report has been emphasised by a telegram in the "Universal Gazette" to the effect that "the Emperor's illness is very serious." A member of the staff of this paper called upon several influential native officials yesterday on the above subject and from one of these mandarins he obtained a glimpse of a confidential letter received from a place official at Peking. The letter in question stated that the fear of the Empress Dowager of the Ministers of Great Britain, America, etc., alone prevented the summary poisoning of the Emperor immediately after the *coup d'etat* of September last, and the consequence was that the health of the Emperor gradually recovered—the idea being that a slow poisoning had been attempted. Encouraged, however, by the apparent indifference of the foreign representatives as to H.I.M. Kuang Hsu's continued existence, and especially by the cordiality with which their wives accepted the invitation to the Palace, the Empress Dowager, urged on by Kang Yi, the President of the Board of Punishments, has now determined to make away with Kuang Hsu altogether, and the dawn of the next New Year may see another person on the Dragon Throne. The Empress Dowager, ever since the *coup d'etat*, has always had persons on whom she relied to report to her daily the pulse of the foreign sentiments towards herself and her usurpation, and it must have been shown to her that no objections would be made to any of her actions by the foreign Ministers or she would not dare to put a new Emperor so soon on the Throne. Another Peking letter received by a second local mandarin shown to our Reporter merely stated that the Emperor's health has recently grown suddenly worse, and this appears so point to the fact that the Empress Dowager has now learnt the secret of putting the jealousies of opposing Ministers against each other and reaping benefits therefrom."

SUICIDE OF THE INGENIOUS HOWIE.

HOWIE, the hero of the abortive scheme to blow up the Japanese fleet in November 1894, has committed suicide. His death was officially reported at the U.S Consulate here to-day by the Captain and officers of the steamer from which he jumped overboard. It will be remembered that in November 1895 while the Japan-Chinese war was in full swing, Howie with another man named Brown or Cameron, was forcibly arrested at Kobe by the Japanese police and some sensation was caused by the protests of the French Government against the arrest of the prisoners while on board a French mail steamer. But beyond a brief diplomatic correspondence nothing came of the incident. Howie and his companion were subsequently released upon giving their parole that they would desist from all attempts to assist the Chinese in the prosecution of the war against Japan. Howie companion honourably carried out this undertaking but Howie himself broke it and proceeded to China to carry out his crack-brained project of burning the Japanese fleet by means of some my sterious fluid with which he was to flood the sea and to ignite by a burning shell fired at long range. He got together some junks and loaded them with some explosive near Chefoo, but the premature explosion of the junks by some mysterious means put an end to Howie's experiments, though he turned up in Weihaiwei and was there during the bombardment, and we saw him amongst the 13 foreigners who were taken prisoners by the Japanese who, however, did not recognize him under an assumed name. Latterly he has been doing some sort of semi-military work for the Chinese in the north and was lately in Port Arthur, whence he was given a passage to Shanghai out of pity, as he appeared to be in a very destitute and half crazy state. He became so violent on the voyage that he had to be put in irons, and yesterday morning he somehow managed to escape from his guards, one of whom he knocked over, and rushing to the side jumped overheal. He never rose again—*China Gazette*.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE SILK TRADE.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

CORRUPT PRACTICES IN TRADE.

A BILL PREPARED.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

LORD RUSSELL of Killowen has submitted to the Associated Chambers of Commerce for consideration a bill to check corruption in trade. It is understood that the bill has been prepared by Sir Edward Fry, and that Lord Russell will introduce it into the House of Lords. The bill will make it a punishable offence to make, offer, receive, or solicit a corrupt payment ; and if any person shall give to any factor, agent, clerk, or servant any receipt, account, or other document in respect of which the principal, master, or employer is interested which shall omit to state explicitly and fully any discount, rebate, gratuity, or deduction made, given, or allowed, or in which there shall be any emission of any fact in relation to the transaction to which the said receipt, account, or document relates, and which it shall be for the interest of the principal, master, or employer to know, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and in Scotland of an offence punishable by fine and imprisonment. Payments to servants and agents by persons having business relations with the master will be deemed to have been corruptly given or offered unless it be proved that the principal, master, or employer has given his previous consent in writing thereto. Corrupt payments to the relatives of any agent or servant or to any person at the suggestion of or to gratify the agent or servant are also dealt with ; and one section of the bill prevents the servant or agent setting up as a defence that he has satisfied his master or principal by not receiving some money or making some claim on him which he might have received or made. A secret payment made in respect os advice given to or influence exercised over a third person for the benefit of the donor is also deemed corrupt. The interpretation clause contains some exceptions from the operation of the bill. Other clauses deal with penalties and certain technical matters. The bill does not, strictly speaking, contain any definition of a corrupt payment, but it declares certain payments to be corrupt, thus leaving it open to the court to act in any case in which it may hold the payment to be corrupt though not within the particular transaction expressly declared to be corrupt in the bill.

The Executive Committee of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom has considered the bill, and the resolution passed by the Committee is in terms of cordial approval of its objects. It read : "That the Executive Council thank the Lord Chief Justice for having favoured them with a draft of the bill to check corruption which has been prepared by the Right Hon. Sir Edward Fry. The Council have duly considered the draft bill, and without committing themselves to all its details, desire to express their cordial approval of its general scope and object. They are glad to observe that Parliamentary attention will thus be effectively directed to the growing and reprehensible practice of giving illicit commissions, a practice which is greatly injurious to business and is to be seriously deprecated in the interests of commercial morality."

It would be interesting to learn the precise extent to which the unquestionable decline of our cotton goods trade with Venezuela is due to American competition. According to the latest British Consular report from Caracas, issued from the Foreign Office in May last, the Americans are undoubtedly taking a great hold on the Venezuelan market. "They are," we are told, "not so conservative, and their business methods are quicker ; but the principal reason seems to be that they are so much nearer the market. This suits the Venezuelan business man, who does not keep a large stock on hand, but renews the supply just when it is required. Then there are political sympathies between the United States and Venezuela, of which the former are not backward in taking advantage. The most important move in the direction of developing the commercial relations between the United States and Venezuela is that made by the National Association of Manufacturers, which has its seat at Philadelphia." This organisation has established a sample warehouse or permanent showroom in Venezuela. On the other hand, the same Consul reports that "freight from the United states by either of the three lines of steamers running to Venezuela is higher than from any part of England, and still more so than that paid on cargo by the German steamers from the Continent.' German competition may also be concerned, though it is of course possible that some British goods go by German steamers from Continental ports and thus do not appear in the record of British exports to Venezuela. Meanwhile the New England millowners are certainly being urged to give increased attention to the Venezuelan markets, especially as regards the supply of printed cotton goods. As another proof of American enterprise in Venezuela, in addition to the cotton mills project, the "Venezuelan Herald" mentions that an textensive ranch has been purchased by New York capitalist, and that a beef-preserving and packing establishment is to be established by them near to the town of Bolivar.

A report from Munchen-Gladbach says that the demand for cotton yarns in the Rhenish-Westphalian district has somewhat slackned, although the upward movement in the raw cotton market might have been expected to stimulate it. Users have, however, already covered their requirements for a considerable time ahead,

the weekly figures still continue largely in excess of those of previous years :—1898, 122,663 kilos ; 1897, 119,166 ; 1896, 119,921 ; 1895, 131,129 ; 1894, 96,127. Consumers are said to have been much more active operators last week than previously, speculators having been relatively less conspicuous. An increased demand for European raws and throwns, which are not usually the objects of speculation, is regarded as evidence of the more legitimate character of the week's business. There was a noticeable briskness in the sales of fabrics from stock during the week, especially when manufacturers were willing to accept old prices. The supplementary orders for the spring trade have also had the old limitr attached, and as many producers are provided with the material secured before the recent advance, they are frequently in a position to accept such terms. Italian, French, and Broussa raws appeared to be equally in demand, while Syrians were less inquired for. Of throwns, demand seemed to run on French, Italian, and canton organsines and Canton trames. The stocks of cocoons in France and Italy are being rapidly exhausted it is stated and holders are consequently very difficult to deal with. There has been a brisk business in both cocoons and raws in the Marseilles market. The reports from the Italian silk centres describe business as steadily improving and prices as slowly advancing. Yokohama telegrams report continued purchases on American account.

A very decided and welcome improvement took place in the earnings of the Manchester Ship Canal Company for the half year ended December 31, 1898. The net revenue from the Ship Canal portion of the undertaking came to £37,925, against £19,008 in the corresponding period of 1897. The profits of the Bridgewater department amounted to £22,740, compared with £22,052, and, including interests, the profit on the half-year's working totalled £61,612 at this time last year. In consequence, the directors have not only been able to pay out of revenue the interest on the first and second mortgage debentures, but also to hand £16,970 to the Corporation of Manchester on account of the interest due to it. The weight of toll-paying merchandise which passed over the Ship Canal in the past half-year was 1,421,705 tons in the second half of 1897, and the total traffic for 1898 was 2,895,585 tons, compared with 2,065,615 tons in 1897 and 925,651 tons in 1894—the first year that Canal was open. The increase in the past year's traffic was due as to 239,269 tons to general merchandise and as to 278,257 tons to coal, and apparently about the only good which resulted from the South Wales coal strike was to increase the demand for shipment from Partington—the company's principal coal port. With regard to general merchandise, the increase was due chiefly to larger imports of produce from Canada and the United States.

In 1890 the number of native labourers employed on the Rand mines was about 14,000, and by the end of 1897 the number had risen to 70,000. In November last 88,411 were in actual employment or some 12,000 below the full employment required by the mines. The report of the Chamber of Mines, which gives these figures, estimates that 12 per cent. of the native labour is permanently incapacitated by drink ; so that if the liquor laws were adequately enforced the present number of "boys" would suffice to satisfy the requirements of the mining companies. Unfortunately, the administration of these laws is still far from satisfactory. The Chamber has attempted to get "boys" from such distant sources as the Gold Coast and the Cameroons, but without success. The Indian Government has discouraged efforts to introduce Indians into the Rand, and the Chamber itself has declared against Chinese coolies. The report repeats the facts we are already familiar with regarding the still excessive price of dynamite and the heavy cost of railway transportation in the Transvaal.

With gold and notes still coming back from the provinces and with £286,000 received on balalance from abroad, the reserve of the Bank of England has increased £796,976 during the last seven days, the actual addition to the coin and bullion being £598,246; while the active note circulation is down £198,730. The Government balalance has swelled £2,199,306 but at the cost of a decrease of £1,153,383 in the other deposits; and there is no change wroth notice in the securities. The proportion of reserve to liabilities has consequently improved from 45·80 per cent. to 46·40 per cent.

The Council of Foreign Bondholders have sent out the following letter :—In view of the numerous inquiries received from the holders of Turkish bonds, I am directed to communicate the following for the information of those interested in the matter :—(1) The question as to the increase in the payment of interest on the bonds now comprised under Series 'B', 'C', and 'D', has been referred by the Council of the Ottoman Public Debt to counsel of the highest standing. There was some divergence in their views ; but the general opinion was that, under the provisions of the Decree of Mouharrem, the immediate distribution of the reserve in the Debt Council's hands is not obligatory but that they have wide discretionary power as to when it would be advisable to commence an increase of interest. The revenue for 1896-97 was some £230,000 short of the amount required to provide an additional 1per cent. interest, and the Debt Council have regarded it as inexpedient and not in the interests of the bondholders to draw on the reserve fund for this purpose until they could reasonably expect to be able to maintain the increase in all subsequent years. They are also of opinion that a verying rate of interest would cause much confusion in the working of the sinking fund, the redemption price of drawings for which is regulated by the rate of interest paid. (2) As regards the delay in the publication of the annual report of the Debt Council, we are informed that this is owing to the reorganisation of the Accounts Department of the Public Debt Administration. We have written several times to Constantinople on the subject, and have been assured that the report will be issued at the earliest possible moment. (3) The question of the increase in the remuneration of the members of the Debt Council was brought to the notice of the Council of Foreign Bondholders, and it was pointed out by them that there was no authority whatever to take the increase from the revenues ceded by the Decree of Mouharrem for the benefit of the bond holders whose interests have been entrusted to the Council of Foreign Bondholders. The fact, however, is that the additional remuneration comes exclusively from another source, viz., from the commission allowed by the Turkish Government on the collection by the Debt Council of the special revenues assigned for the railway guarantees, &c. The Council of Foreign Bondholders has therefore no ground to interfere further in the matter. From the point of view of the Debt Council it may, perhaps, be added that the rates of remuneras fixed by the Decree of Mouharrem had regard only to the administration of the revenues thereby ceded, and that it was not contemplated to place the collection of additional revenues for railway guarantees &c., in the hands of the Debt Council, entailing on its members increased labour and responsibility.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 4.

The Anchor line steamer Armenia, left here from Bombay this morning.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 4.

The P. and O. company's steamer Shannon, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 5.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie, from Bombay, sailed far China and Japan this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 27-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 3-4
4 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	67 3-16
Bar Silver	27 7-16

The sum of about £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

AT one end of a long street in a West of England town stands the parish church, and at the other end is a Roman Catholic chapel. The character of the services in the parish church is decidely "High"—indeed, ultra-Ritualistic ; and on a resident asking the Roman priest wherein the difference between the churches lay, he replied—"We are Papists, and they are Apists."

THE MARRIAGE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

A SPECIAL General meeting of the members of the above Association was held in the Hall of Framji Cowasji Institute on Saturday, the 4th inst. at 4 p.m. There were 135 persons present in person and by proxy amongst whom besides a majority of Parsis, there were many Portuguese, 2 Jews and 1 Mahomedan. The business of the meeting was to consider about the legal steps taken by the liquidators against the former directors of the Company and to provide for the expenses of the same. Mr. Dhunjishaw Framji Chinoy, one of the liquidators, was called to the chair. The chairman, having read the notice calling the meeting, read and signed the minutes of the last meeting. He then called upon his colleague, Dr. K. N. Sahiar, to explain to the meeting the circumstances of the case.

Dr. Sahiar said that the Fund went into liquidation in October 1896. At that time many members complained that the Agents had illegally taken away a large sum of the poor peoples' money by way of commission and it was thought advisable to go into the accounts again. When the liquidators re-examined the accounts they found out that the actual commission of the agents was nearly Rs. 11,000, while they had really pocketed Rs. 40,000, and left a credit balance of Rs. 3,294. On this point the liquidators took legal opinion of Messrs. Macpherson and Inverarity who advised them to give notice to the Agents to return the balance of Rs. 28,800 which they had illegally retained and if the Agents did not pay back the said amount in the assets of the Company the liquidators should take legal steps against them. The Agents Messrs. De Quadros and Co. did not pay back the commission and consequently a suit was brought against them in the High Court. The Honorable Mr. Justice Tyabji made order absolute with costs and compelled the Agents to repay the said amount of Rs. 28,800 to the liquidators and the Agents thereupon filed an appeal. The Appeal Court composed of Chief Justice Sir Charles Farran and Mr. Arthur Strachey (now Sir Arthur Strachey) varried the order of the lower Court to the amount of Rs. 23,000 and held that the "gross receipts" could not be turned "cash receipts." In this case throughout the liquidators had to pay the cost and the Bill when taxed amounted to Rs. 1,000. The liquidators then tried their best to execute the decree of Rs. 23,000 with interest against Sir Mr. D Quadros, J. P., but they could not get it and his property in Bombay. Owing to pressure brought to bear on them by several members of the Company, they again took Mr. Macpherson's opinion as to whether the Directors were liable to pay the money which the Agents had not paid and had illegally retain. He gave the opinion to proceed against the Directors. Hence summonses were taken out in Chambers against Messrs. P. S. Kharagat, F. R. Wadia, J. S. Britto, H. J. Soares, Dr. Dominique De Monte Mr. J. E. Kees, Mr. Michael De Quadros, and Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji. The Director after taking inspection of the accounts &c., wanted to fight out to justify their action. they holding the opinion that the decision of the Appeal Court was not binding on them. The directors further sent notices to the liquidators to put a deposit of the sum of Rs. 3,000 as a security of their costs in case the decision was favourable to them. They know that the assets of the Company amounted to only Rs. 1,280 out of which there was already a priority of other claims of Rs. 500 to 600. With such a small sum he (Dr. Sahiar) did not think to proceed against the Directors without consulting the members. His own opinion was to wind up the Fund at that stage and wash their hands off fighting with the Directors. He had some consultation with Mr. P. S. Khardgat who had informed them that whatever the Directors did was done *bonafide*, and they did not care if the members proceeded against them. Dr. Sahiar further stated that now no members would pay calls of Rs. 3 or as stated in the Articles of Association. There were 1,054 members on the roll and if each paid Rs. 4 it would come to Rs. 4,000 very easily, but he had doubts whether the members as they were very poor, would contribute such sums towards a fund to fight against the Directors. To whatever resolution they would come that day, he had resolved, owing to pressure of his professional work to resign. He had already tendered his resignation and he was glad to say that his colliquidator Mr. Chinoy was quite competent to wind up the fund at that stage and able to proceed with the work if the members resolved otherwise. He should as that stage say that he had attended to the work only for four months in the beginning while for the last twenty eight months Mr. Chinoy did all the onerous and tedious work of the office and of the litigation. He only was the treasurer of the Funds and he had the satisfaction that while resigning his office as a liquidator he had up to now out of Rs. 51,000 paid to the members nearly Rs. 45,000.

Here some Portugues members grumbled that they did not understand what the speaker had said in Gujarati and thereupon the chairman explained to them the purpose in English Mr. Darabshaw Hirjibhoy Shroff here proposed that "this meeting agrees with the Liquidators in the steps they have taken of issuing summonses against the former directors of the Association." Mr. Sorabji Jamsedji Vaid, supported this proposition. Mr. Sorabji M. Kakalia proposed an amendment and Mr. Pestonji A. Tag seconded that "the fund be wound up at that stage." Mr. F. E. Vaid spoke in support of the original proposition. He said that the only thing for the members to consider was what would they have done in case it was their own private case. What would have been their feelings then ? Many bubble companies had be en started and ignorant persons were allowed to join such companies. It was a public question and cannot be looked upon as their own. They had upto now lost 75 per cent. of their hard earned money and they should not care to lose 5 or 10 p. c. more. He urged upon his hearers to raise the necessary fund. He knew that many members were very poor, but he was sure the fund could easily be raised by general subscriptions if necessary, and he hoped that the generous and patriotic gentlemen of Bombay would come forward to their help insolving the problem whether the directors could or could not be held responsible for the mismanagement of money of the general public. Such things should be brought before the public at all costs, and when counsel like Messrs. Inverarity and Macpherson had given their opinions in their favour and jurists like the late lamented Chief Justice Sir Charles Farran had distinctly laid down in his decision that "gross receipts" should not be considered as cash receipts their case was clear. If such men like Mr. Kharegat who is an expert accountant and Mr. Wadia an able Solicitor would not see the difference between gross receipts and cash receipts, where was, he asked, the safety of the public money ? He was surprised to see that Dr. Sahiar's views were now changed over this matter, but that did not matter much, and the members had nothing to do with such views. In conclusion he said that the members should take steps against the Directors and should appeal to the general public for the funds.

Mr. Engineer said, that they should go on with the steps already taken against the Directors and besides the subscription of the members, a list should be opened for public contributions. By bringing this matter before the public others would learn to be cautious in future to safeguard poor people's money. The chairman then took votes, six voting for the amendment which was lost. The original proposition was passed by a majority only five voting against it. Mr. Pestonji Dorabji Kapadia of Surat then proposed and Mr. Burjorji A. Dadinatha seconded that "this meeting resolves and empowers the liquidators to enforce section 4 of the Memorandum of Association *i.e.* the members of the 1st class to pay Rs. 4, 2nd class to pay Rs. 3 and the 3rd class members to pay Rs. 2 each within one month from the date of notice." In support of this proposition Mr. Dadinatha said that as the Directors had not properly managed the Fund, they ought to pay the sum of Rs. 23,000. The proposition was then put to vote and passed *nem con.* Burjorji Ardeshir Dadinatha proposed and Darashaw Hirjibhoy Shroff seconded as under :—"It is resolved that those members who according to 2nd resolution may refuse to subscribe sums stipulated within the period of one month from the date of Notice would be considered defaulters and to have given up all their claims on the Association and the money if recovered from the Directors will be distributed "pro rata" among such of the members only who have contributed their share for proceeding against the Directors.

Dr. Sahiar : You cannot propose such a resolution.

Mr. Chinoy : It is legal, there is a provision in the Articles and the resolution is in order. Mr. Chichgar, Solicitor saw the rule, and said that it was legal. The proposition was put to vote and agreed unanimously.

Mr. D. Souza proposed that "This meeting accepts the resignation of Dr. K. N. Sahiar one of the liquidators of the Association and hereby appoints Mr. D. F. Chinoy his Co-liquidator to be the sole liquidator of the Association. Mr. Jehangir Pestonji seconded this resolution and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Chinoy in thanking the members for the honor done him said that he was willing to work for them provided they raised the necessary fund. It was a function of time only and there was every probability that the Court would compel the directors to pay up the money. He was unfortunately not very rich otherwise he would have taken the risk upon himself and fought out the case as he was also a shareholder of the Company.

The usual votes of thanks to Dr. Sathar, Mr. H. M. Chichgur and to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair terminated the proceedings of the meeting.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals ROWLANDS' ODONTO. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' ODONTO, of Hatton Garden, London.

LECTURES OF THE DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

THE Dnyan Prasarak Mandali of Bombay, which has for its object the diffusion of scientific and other useful knowledge through the medium of the Gujerati language, and which was established in 1898 under the auspices of Professors Patton, Reid and Dadabhai Nowroji, opened its lecture season this time with a scientific, industrial and educational conversazione in celebration of its jubilee in December last. This conversazione was, with the kind permission of the Director of Public Instruction, held in the Elphinstone High School Building for four consecutive days on a very grand scale, and, including, as it did, up to date science and some of its latest researches, such as the X Rays, it was very attractive and successful. The topic selected for the opening discourse this season was "Triumph of Chemistry over Nature : Wonderful Products of Coal Tar." This lecture, which was briefly reported by us last month, was very instructive and interesting, illustrated as it was with experiments, and was delivered by our well known townsman and scientist, Professor T. K. Gajjar. Samah-ul-Ulma Jivanji Jamshedji Modi delivered the second lecture of the season at the Framji Cowasji Institute, on Tuesday last, before a large and crowded audience on "The Home Life of the Ancient Greeks." It was no less attractive than Professor Gajjar's, and was the twenty-sixth of the lectures hitherto delivered by Mr. Modi under the auspices of the society. At the commencement of his lecture, Mr. Modi stated that it was this Dnyan Prasarak Mandali that had been instrumental in bringing him out as a public lecturer, that his very first public utterances were under its auspices, and that he therefore looked upon the Mandali with feelings of heartfelt love and esteem. He then spoke highly of the useful work hitherto done by Mr. K. R. Cama, the president of the Mandali, both as an oriental scholar and a citizen, in connection with many local societies, institutions, and committees aiming at mental and physical culture, and made a present to the Mandali of a set of three books containing his 25 lectures delivered in connection with the Mandali from 1891 to 1898. The books having been handed over by the president to the honorary secretary, Mr. N. H. Patel, Mr. Modi observed that as the Rev. Mr. Mahaffy said, "Among the nations which stand out in the course of history as having done most to promote human knowledge, human art, and human culture, the Greeks are first in the judgment of all competent observers." He then asked his hearers to imagine themselves as seated in a house of ancient Athens and follow his description of the social life of the people as depicted from the birth of a child. In describing their birth, youth, education, marriage and death, the lecturer compared their manners and customs with those of the ancient Iranians as depicted in the *Avesta* and *Pehlavi* writings.

The course of lectures yet to be delivered this season in connection with the Mandali as arranged at present consists of four more discourses. Khan Bahadur Darasha Ratanjee Chichgar's lecture on "Hygiene" or "The Kindergarten and Horbartian System of Education" will be the the third lecture of the season, which is to be followed by Veterinary-Surgeon D. N. Patel's discourse on "Indian Music." The subject of Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed's lecture will be "The necessity of Pure Milk as an article of food and the Maladies arising from the use of Impure Milk," and Professor Gajjar will close the season with his lecture on "The Plague and its Remedies."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	11	1	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	26	7	42
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	41	12	47
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	30	15	31
E Mazagon, Tarwadi 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	75	18	63
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	7	5	23
G Mahim and Worli	15	13	31
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	74	83
Total	205	145	328
Total plague deaths to date	37,571	33,289	
Same date, 1898	197	169	294

A PATIENT IN A STREET.

Haji Sulleman Tajmahomed, a mendicant, sixty years of age, was found lying in Old Nagpada Lane suffering from plague, and was removed by the police to the Grant Road Hospital.

FOUND DEAD.

The dead body of a Hindu, named Maruti Rama, a labourer, twenty-five years of age, residing at Mazagaon Road, was found at Naoroji Hill 1st lane. A Hindu woman, named Bhagi, aged thirty years, was found dead on the road at Pathakwadi. While the dead body of a Hindu male, named Mahadeo Bhagat, was found at Amaiwadi. A Hindu boy, name unknown, aged about thriteen years, was found lying dead on the verandah of an empty house at 2nd Coombharwada Lane. A Hindu, name unknown, aged thirty years, was found lying dead in Mirchi Lane.

All the bodies were examined by the District plague Officers who certified that the deaths were due to plague, and the bodies were disposed of.

BANDORA.

There were 3 attacks and 3 deaths from plague reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Sunday ; and 1 attack and 1 death on Monday.

DAMAUN.

On Thursday there were four deaths from plague at Lower Damaun, the victims being a Bhundari of Katheria, a Kansar female of Kansar Vad, and two dooblas, one of them at the Dabel quarantine sheds. On Friday and Saturday there was one death each day. It appearing that dooblas (a class of menials) catch infection while serving plague-attacked persons, the Plague Commissioner has resolved to get all the dooblas who are employed to serve sick persons, or on other plague work, inoculated.—Representations having been made by people who have left their houses with valuable property therein for mandwas, that from experience during the last two epidemics, they entertain fears as to the safety of their property, the Plague Commissioner has employed a force of 15 soldiers to patrol the deserted streets at night, the Commissioner personally paying visits at odd hours. After 10 p.m. no person is permitted to enter the patrolled locality.

BROACH.

Plague does not show any signs of abatement yet, and continues its ravages more amongst the high classes than amongst the lower orders. At the commencement of the visitation, the Mahomedan community suffered most, but now the attacks are chiefly among the Hindoos. During the last four or five days several attacks have been reported among the Banias, Khedawal Brahmins, and others residing in Bhutnath Street, and in the streets known as Setfalia, Sankdiveri, and Hajikhan Bazaar. The remaining people in the city are departing, and the extensive fields on the Sindhwai side are literally studded with sheds. Every available piece of land on both sides of the main road leading to the railway station has been taken up for this purpose, while a number of them have been constructed on the other side of the river Nerbudda. There were only five cases of plague yesterday, and six to-day. Plague has appeared in the villages of Janor, Tankaria, Pandli, Jambusar, and Amod, in addition to those mentioned before.

MATUNGA RAILWAY STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to send the following few lines with a request that you will kindly give publicity to the grievances therein contained Owing to the recrudescence of Plague in Bombay many people have removed to Matunga and crowds are still following. As there is neither a platform nor a shed at the Matunga Station the passengers, especially those of the female sex, who disembark the local trains daily, have to suffer great inconvenience and annoyance. There have been two or three instances in which female passengers fell while alighting from the train. If the station is not provided with a temporary platform there is a serious danger of accident. Besides all the passengers have to wait for the train in the sun and piercing wind as few trains stop at the station. A temporary shed for passengers is therefore also necessary. Under these circumstances, I think it is not too much to ask the Railway authorities to take the earliest possible steps to provide the Matunga Station with a temporary platform and shed. If the Kalyan passenger arriving at Dadar at 10-32 a. m. (Madras time) be made to stop at Matunga, many passengers having to attend offices in Bombay will feel obliged to the company, as the Thana passenger preceding it is too crowded and the Matunga passengers have to stand or sometimes remain bathing for want of space and wait half-an-hour for the next train.—Yours, etc.,

A. B. J.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

LADY PLOWDEN'S AT HOME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 3.

THE event of the week, and of the season, has been Lady Plowden's "At Home," at the Bolarum Residency, last evening. His Highness the Nizam, who has not been seen in public for several months, responded to Lady Plowden's invitation. His Highness drove up in state shortly after 5 p.m. and his arrival was signalled by a salute from the Hyderabad Contingent Battery stationed outside the Residency enclosure. Sir Trevor Plowden received him and escorted him to the shamiana. Sir Vikar-ul-Oomrah, K. C. I. E., the Prime Minister, drove up previously. Sir Kurshed Sah and his son, Nawab Zuffer Jung, Maharajah Kishen Pershad, the Pashkar, Raja Murli Monohur, Nawab Fukhr-ul-Mulk, the Judicial Minister, and all the principal Hyderabad nobles turned in one after the other, and they furnished a pleasing contrast to the officers of the garrison, who were in evidence in shoals. At a rough calculation there must have been about four hundred people present, and there was everything at hand to make them "at home," and happy. Lady Plowden made a most charming hostess, and Sir Trevor, supported her. For the better part of the evening Lady Plowden and his Highness sat on a sofa and watched the gymkhana, while the other guests fringed the parterre. Sir Kurshed Jah was not looking particularly well. He did not, indeed, move from his seat in the shamiana from the time he came, and the sports had no interest for him. Sir Montague and Lady Gerard, the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Verney, and several distinguished visitors to Hyderabad were also conspicuous in the bright assemblage perambulating the grounds of the Residency. The gymkhana events were these :—A ball and bucket nomination stakes, which required a lady to throw a polo ball to a gentleman as he galloped passed her, and then the rider took a hurdle and threw the ball into a bucket. This was cleverly won by Mr. Lambert, nominated by Miss. Lawrie, Mr. Orr and Miss. Gwynne came second. The tandem race was very pretty. It was won by Mr. Orr, Mr. Bridges being second. The bicycle competition afforded a picturesque sight. Mrs. Lawrie unfortunately came to grief with Captain Adam, and so did Mrs. Leonard and Mr. Stapleton-Cotton. She essayed to cover the serpentine course in too great a hurry. Miss Gwynne and Mr. Greatwood won, and handsomely too. Prizes were subsequently distributed to the winners by Lady Plowden. Is nothing else, the gifts might be kept as souvenirs of one of the most brilliant social functions held in Hyderabad. His Highness drove away by 7 p.m., the other guests following suit soon after.

Colonel Wright and the officers of the 2nd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent were "At Home" on their polo ground at Bolarum on Tuesday, among their numerous guests were Sir Trevor Plowden, Sir Montague and Lady Gerard, the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Verney, and several other notables. For downright enjoyment, nothing could exceed the treat afforded by this gallant and distinguished regiment. The afternoon was positively lovely, taking the contents of their shamina, their sports, the weather, and the gathering into consideration. Captain Buish, who is as all ttines a most obliously good electone in hospitality, was ubiquitous on the occasion and nowhere could be said of Colonel Wright. The sports included some rare tent-pegging : in fact, it will be a smart station in India which could boast of similar feats of horsemanship. There was gridiron tent-pegging—quite a novel thing. The British and Native officers and three squadrons made for the pegs from opposite ends); then came hurdle jumping without reins, vaulting and jumping bare-backed, sheep cutting by British and Native officers, picking up a handkerchief at a gallop, and a great many other most extraordinary feats. The whole was a truly wonderful display, and for over an hour it was watched with absorbing interest. The evening was thoroughly enjoyable.

A ball was for the first time given on Wednesday by the officers of the 3rd Madras Lancers at their Mess at Bowenpilli, which was got up gorgeously for the occasion. Sir Montague and Lady Gerard were over and so were a great many guests of note. Lady Plowden could not attend because she was not feeling well. The music was supplied by the String Band of the 24th M. I., and although only twelve dances were marked on the programme, very nearly double that number kept the dancers going till long past two in the morning. The gallant hosts min were unremitting in their efforts to please, and they succeeded eminently, for the ball was a great success.

A gymkhana team was got up on Tuesday to play the 19th Hussars at Rugby Football, which has not been seen in Secunderabad for many years. The game did not appear to excite much interest. The fact of the matter is people thought it too much of a good thing for the gymkhana to make an attempt of this sort against the formidable and muscular Hussars. But strange to say, the Hussars were beaten by two tries to nill.

The hot weather is breaking upon us fast. The annual flight is already arranged, and before another month this wonderfully gay place will be about as charming to live in as the desert of Sahara. The Ladies' dinners at the U. S. Club will continue to be an institution for the next four months, and that, at any rate, is something to look forward to.

The 21st Field Battery R. A. from Bangalore has arrived and so has the Heavy Field Battery from Jhansi. The 42nd Field Battery R. A. have gone to Jhansi. Trimulgherry has changed countenance to some extent by the late "swopping" of regiments and batteries.

MUSCAT

A DISAGREEABLE SURPRISE.

THE telegram published in our second edition of yes terday regarding the Muscat settlement is a disagreeable surprise, which one is fain to hope may be due to an inaccurate report of the intentions of the Foreign Office. "It is announced," that Great Britain recognises the entire equality of France and England under the Treaty of 1862 relating to Oman, and assents to a French coaling station at Muscat, provided there is no cession of territory. "But, as we pointed out the other day, the conditions under which the Treaty of 1862 was concluded no longer exist. England has not encroached aggressively upon the independence which the signatories to the Treaty agreed to respect ; but the Sultan of Muscat himself has voluntarily given up his independence and put himself under the protection of England, by accepting a subsidy and by conforming in fiscal and other matters to the wishes of the British Agent and the Resident in the Persian Gulf. It is useless appealing to a Treaty which applied to circumstances no longer existent. And then what sort of coaling station is it proposed that France should have ? Supposing there is no cession of territory, the French would presumably be permitted to set up sheds and construct jetties and to stack coal in any quantity they desire. For what purpose ? French commerce in the Persian Gulf and on the Oman coast is still an aspiration. The Messageries Maritimes, heavily subsidised by the French Government, made a start a few years ago, but ceased running after a brief and ineffectual effort to foster a trade. If a French coaling station is established in Muscat, the coal must be intended either for French or for Russian warships. A few years ago the present Viceroy of India wrote in reference to the possible attempt of Russia to secure a port in the Gulf ; "England does not demand that the Gulf should be a "mare clausum" against foreign trade. But at least she must and does claim," in return for the sacrifices to which she has submitted, and the capital which she has sunk, and for the sake of the peace which she is here to guard, that no hostile political influence shall introduce its discordant features upon the scene." A French coaling station cannot, as we have seen, be commercial in its object but if its object be political we have to face the possibility that this influence may be hostile, and if English supremacy in the Gulf is to be permanently assured, some consideration alone should have barred any such concession to France. It is remarkable that the mail papers of yesterday's mail contain a telegram from the Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" stating that Russia intends proceeding forthwith her old project for a railway from Transcaspia to Bunder Abbas. Are we to allow Russia also to obtain a coaling station in the Gulf, provided there is no cession of territory ? Either the exclusion of foreign political influence and of foreign warships from the Gulf is necessary in the interests of British power in the East, or it is not, if the former, then such a concession as the British Foreign Office is reported to have made at Muscat could only lead to complications in the future, and ought never to be made. "Pioneer"

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB.

POINT-TO-POINT RACES AND GYMKHANA.

To be held at Jackal Hill on Tuesday, 21st March.

Committee—Mr T W Birkett, Mr F P Rundle, R E, Mr D N Graham M F H, Mr G H Townsend, Hon P Thesiger, Mr J H Symington, and Mr C G Webster, Hony Secretary.

Event No. 1—Open Point-to-Point Race for Horses—About 2½ miles. Catch-weights. English and Walers. 12st 7lbs and over. Arabs and Country-breds 10st 7lbs and over. Entrance Rs. 10. Prize—A Cup. No race unless five starters.

Event No. 2—Open Point-to-Point Race for Galloways and Ponies 13·3 and under—About 2 1-2 miles. Catch-weights. English and Walers. 13 3, 12st Arabs and Country-breds 13·3, 10st 7lbs. Weight for inches. Entrance, Rs. 10. Prize—A Cup. No race unless five starters.

Event No. 3—The Hunt Cup for Horses—A Point-to-Point Race. About 3 miles. Catch-weights, English and Walers, 12st 7lbs and over. Arabs and Country-breds 10st 7lbs and over. Owners up. Entrance Rs. 10. Prize—A Cup.

Event No. 4—The Hunt Cup for Galloways and Ponies 14 hands and under—A Point-to-Point Race. About 3 miles. English and Walers, 14 hands, 9st. Arabs and Country-breds 14 hands, 9st 13lb and under allowed 7lbs. Catch-weights. Entrance Rs. 10. Prize—A Cup. Owners up.

Event No. 5—Jumping Competition—a For Horses, and b For Galloways and Ponies 14 hands and under. Entrance Rs. 2. Prize—Two Cups.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

ENDOWMENT FUND ACCOUNT No. 1.

THE following is the Statement of Accounts for the half year ending 31st December 1898 :—

Liabilities.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Capital.—		
Balance of Assets on 1st July 1898	1,06,768 10 3	
Add.—		
Excess of Income over Expenditure as shown below	347 12 3	
		1,07,116 6 6

Assets.

Investments.—		
5 per cent Port Trust Bonds (at par)	1,00,000 0 0	
5½ per cent Government Paper (at par)	3,500 0 0	
	1,03,500 0 0	
Balance in Bank of Bombay	3,616 6 6	
		1,07,116 6 6
Income and Expenditure Account.		
To Interest Received	2,554 8 0	
To Donations	625 0 0	
		3,179 8 0
Deduct.—		
By Payments to Nursing Fund	2,100 0 0	
By Medicines, Appliances Relief Wages, &c.	731 11 9	
		2,831 11 9
Excess of Income over Expenditure as above		347 12 3

ENDOWMENT FUND No. 2.

Khandalla Convalescent Home.

The following is the Statement of Accounts for half year ending 31st December 1898 :—

Liabilities.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Capital.—		
Balance of Assets on 1st July 1898	8,890 15 4	
Deduct.—		
Excess of Expenditure over Income as shown below	1,436 6 9	
		7,140 8 7

Assets.

Investments.—		
Karachi Port Trust Bonds Rs. 6,000 (cost)	5,847 0 0	
Cash in Bank of Bombay	1,0 0 8 7	
		7,440 8 7
Income and Expenditure Account.		
To Receipts from Patients	2,011 8 1	
To Refund of Insurance Premium	12 10 0	
To Donations	2,445 0 0	
To Interest on Investment	119 0 6	
		4,588 2 1
Deduct.—		
By Expenses of Home	3,950 0 0	
By Transfer to Children's Ward Account	2,000 0 0	
By Repairs and Sundry charges	94 8 10	
		6,044 8 10
Excess of Expenditure over Income	1,456 6 9	

NEW WING (CHILDREN'S WARD).

The following is the Cash Account from 30th June 1898 to 31st December 1898 :—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance due to Bank of Bombay 1st July 1898		156 5 2
Add.—		
Payments to Contractor	3,755 11 11	
Architects Fees	2,325 13 6	
Furniture &c.	4,490 3 11	
Interest on over Draft paid to Bank of Bombay	1 0 3	
Insurance &c.	41 9 0	
		10,613 6 7
		10,769 11 9
Deduct.—		
Received from Endowment Fund No. 2 Account	2,000 0 0	
Loan from Mr. L. R. W. Forrest	2,000 0 0	
Loan from Bank of Bombay	5,400 0 0	
Donations Received	1,735 14 0	
		11,135 14 0
Balance in Bank of Bombay 31st December 1898		336 2 3

POSITION ON 1ST FEBRUARY 1899.

Donations and Subscriptions	13,040 13 6	
Proceeds of Karachi Port Trust Bonds	2,000 0 0	
Transfer from No. 2 Account	2,000 0 0	
Loan from Bank of Bombay	5,400 0 0	
Loan from Mr Forrest	5,000 0 0	
Total Expended to 31st December 1898	24,923 12 9	27,440 13 6
Expended in January 1899	2,023 8 4	
Total cost of Building and Furniture		27,016 5 1
Balance in Bank		424 8 5

Amount required to meet Loans Rs. 10,400-0-0, of which Rs. 424-8-5 already received.

RIVERS G. CURRIE,
Honorary Secretary.

I certify that I have examined the above Statements with the Books and Vouchers, and have found them in accordance therewith.

P. G. IRVINE,
Honorary Auditor.

Bombay, 17th February, 1899.

THEN IT WENT ON ALL RIGHT.

THE writer of the letter which I am going to copy for you in a moment has a complaint to make. Rather, perhaps, a complaint to place on record as the reason for it is passed away for the present and she hopes—and we hope with her—that it may not return. The complaint does not refer to any relative, friend or foe but to her own heart. It did not work well. It was weak, and for a long time she was unable to find means to make it do better. Which was a serious matter, inasmuch as the vigor of the circulation of the blood always depends upon the force wherewith the heart drives it.

Still, it seems to me we ought to be a bit indulgent towards the heart in view of the labour it has to perform. Remember that it never takes a full minute's at one time, night or day, from the instant it begins at your birth until, like a muffled drum, it stops for good and all—life's funeral march to the grave being over. During all this while, ten years or a hundred the heart has got to keep on pumping blood through your body at the rate of from 130 strokes a minute in childhood to 50 or 60 in old age. If you happen to have a mechanical turn of mind it may interest you to figure out how much this stands for in units of horse-power for a given case and time. If not, you can take my word for it that, merely as a machine the heart deserves your respect. So long as it goes ahead steadily up hill and down dale, hammering away softly but strongly, you haven't a word to say for or against it ; but when it begins to get weak, may be skipping a stitch now and then, you call in the doctor, who puts the tip of his finger just below the base of your left thumb, looks wise and solmen (as befits the occ

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

CONSIDERING the present weakness in the recruiting market, it is difficult to imagine anything more calculated to cause a further decline than the recent instances of men charged with theft in police courts being released on condition that they enlisted in the army. No amount of good intention on the part of the magistrates responsible can atone for the crass and ill timed stupidity of this relapse to the evil practices of the dark ages. Time was when the sweepings of the gaols were the most regular sources of supply to the ranks. Even the glory they earned could not prevent soldiering from becoming a byword for all that was vile and vicious. The army has suffered ever since from the deep distrust that the atrocities of those days inspired in the minds of all decent folk. But people were just beginning to forget it, and to allow that the profession of arms could be a career for respectable men, and not merely an alternative route to Gehenna. It is an undoubted fact, as officers who have served at depots can testify, that nowadays a great proportion of intending recruits, of the agricultural class especially, make most careful inquiries as to the "form" of their potential comrades before they cross the Rubicon. Often enough it does not come up to their standard, and the army is the poorer in consequence. The magistrates' bench is not likely to help the good cause with offertories such as those mentioned. Let them drop their bad pennies into some other poor-box, for assuredly they will make sound metal even harder to come by than it is now. The Commander-in-Chief should, "Broad Arrow" thinks, at once order the immediate discharge of those ill-gotten recruits "for the good of the Service."

It is evident that the War Office must take steps to improve the militia in the officering of the force. The most casual glance through the pages of the Army List will show that of late a great difficulty has been experienced in finding officers, and it is a fact, though not perhaps a remarkable one, that the regiments which suffer most from this depletion are the stronger ones, recruited in populous centres, where the men, it is reasonable to suppose, are more difficult to manage than those drawn from rural districts. Now, a force like the militia must necessarily be very much what its officers make it. In days past and gone, when landlords were less handicapped than they are at present by legislative action of one kind or another, when agricultural depression had not set in, and the railway system was less developed, it was easy to find field officers and captains, if even subalterns were not always procurable. But now the aspect of affairs has completely changed, and in many of the large two-battalion regiments which give the greatest number of recruits to the line it is common during the training period to hear of six and eight captains being "attached" from other corps. This not a condition of things to be commended. Already it has existed too long, and it is a source of satisfaction that the War Office is taking steps to obtain a certain supply of trained officers from the regular army under new conditions which have just been made officially known.

The "Revue d'Artillerie" gives a description of the new French quick-firing gun, the invention of Colonel Humbert. The gun is said to give no report, and no flash or sign of fire, whilst it has little or no recoil. There is an automatic valve arrangement at the muzzle which closes the mouth of the gun as soon as the shot has passed out, and forces the powder gases to escape upwards through a valve which prevents their return into the bore. As soon as the gases have escaped the valve closes, causing at the same time the mouth of the gun to be reopened ready for the passage of the next shot. The trials of the gun have proved it to be in some respects faulty, but the faults, it is said, are such as can be remedied. The rate of firing is from five (normal) to twenty (maximum) shots per minute, and in order to meet the large expenditure of ammunition it is proposed to reduce the battery from five to four guns, and to increase the number of ammunition waggons.

Too much has been made of the indiscretions of M. Lockroy to Signor Lorenzo d'Adda. It does not appear whether the occasion on which he spoke was public or private. In the former case he certainly forgot the conventions which should bind the tongues of responsible ministers; in the latter the blame would rest with others. But, essentially, there is nothing new in the views put forward. They are merely those of the school of Admiral Aube, which are perfectly familiar to all who follow the movements of naval thought in France, and in particular to all who read our foreign naval intelligence. It was known perfectly well that M. Lockroy entertained these ideas; they have been explained many a time in his public speeches and writings when he was merely a deputy, and so evident is his adhesion to the programme of the jeune ecole that it would have been perfectly safe to attribute these views to him. Certain English papers, therefore, in making a serious matter of these utterances, either are unfamiliar with the drift of French naval thought, or are willing to cause a sensation at the expense of the unfamiliarity of their readers with such matters.

Names have been found for a number of the Russian vessels building at home and abroad. Of the two battleships in the state dockyards at St. Petersburg one is the Pobieda. Another ship of the class is projected, and one has already been ordered of the Russian Locomotive and Shipbuilding Company, a new establishment, we believe, while still another is to be built at Nicolaieff alongside the Kniaz Potemkine Tavrichesky, but names do not appear as yet to have been assigned to these. Of the two battleships building abroad, that at Messrs. Cramps yard at Philadelphia is the Retsiwan, and that at La Seyne the Tsarewitch. The armoured cruiser building at the last named yard has been named the Bayan, while the protected cruisers of 6,500 tons are the Bogatyr (Vulcan yard Stettin), Warijag (Cramp's yard, Philadelphia), and Askold (Germania yard, Kiel). Three others to be built at St. Petersburg and Nicolaieff are yet unnamed. Of the smaller class of cruisers Herr Schichau is building the Novik. The destroyers in hand are numerous. That at Messrs. Laird's Birkenhead, is the Sokol; those at Elbing are called the Kitskat, Delphin, and Kossatka; those in France the Osiotr Kephal, Losos, Forel, and Sterliad; and those in St. Petersburg the Gagara, Varon, Pilin, and Sova. These do not complete the list of destroyers in hand.

A suggestion is made by a naval correspondent of the "Daily Graphic" for not only maintaining the continuity of the names of men-of-war, but for connecting with present ships the famous fights in which their earlier namesakes have been engaged. He proposes that every ship having a especial record of this kind shall be allowed to fly a especial flag on the jack-staff instead of the Jack; in fact to give to the ship, as it were, a regimental colour inscribed with the names of the battles, if any, in which her predecessors have taken part. It is also suggested that more might be done in the way of increasing the interest taken by particular places or localities in the ships named after them. The prevalence of this custom in the United States, where the inhabitants of citizen towns take great pleasure in showing their connection and fellow feeling with the crews of ships connected with them by name, has had excellent results.

We have frequently had occasion writes a Service paper, to refer, in the past, to the presentation of flags, bells, plate, and other articles which have been made to ships of the United States and other countries and it cannot be questioned that such indications of good feeling must tend to increase the "esprit de corps of a ship's company. We cannot quite understand why the correspondent of the "Graphic" supposes that his suggestions will be scoffed at by the Navy since it is evident that the matter rests with the public and not with the Service. Up to the present time we can only recall one instance in which a locality has exhibited any particular interest in a ship when that ship has borne its name. It is true that when we had a "Liverpool" the city fathers presented the vessel with a painting of the arms of the town, but what became of the painting we do not know. As the admiralty raised no objection then, it is not likely they would do so now should any other city desire to follow this example A battle flag is a different matter, and we can conceive objections to flying such a flag in place of the Jack.

The Kronstadtski Vestnik has given some particulars concerning the armoured cruiser Bayan of 7,800 tons displacement building at La Seyne. The length between the perpendiculars is 445ft, the beam 57ft, and the mean draught 22ft. The hull will be sheathed. The thickness of the belt, which will be placed on a backing of teak, will be from 3·9in to 7·8in. The armament will comprise two 8in guns in turrets, eight 6in guns in casemates, and twenty 3in guns, in addition to the machine-gun and torpedo equipment. On completion the cruiser is to undergo a six hours' trial at fourteen knots, and a full power trial of twenty four hours, when a speed of twenty one knots is to be attained. The engines, supplied with steam by Belleville boilers, are to be of the vertical four cylinder type, and with 140 revolutions will realise 16,500 indicated horsepower. The coal consumption at fourteen knots is not to exceed one kilogramme, and at twenty one knots 1·15 kilogramme. Fines will be imposed in case of excess, and also if the speed of twenty-one knots should not be realised. The Russian Government reserves to itself the right to refuse the vessel if the speed shall fall below twenty knots. The walls of the cabins are to be of steel and the fittings of metal. The steering apparatus, in addition to being worked by steam and hand as a reserve, is to be driven by electricity. There will also be six pumps electrically worked capable of discharging 350 tons of water each. Refrigerators will be supplied and two transporters for the handling of coal. Electricity will be supplied by nine dynamos, separated in three groups, developing 90,000 watts in 100 volts, for ventilating, lighting, training the turret guns, raising ammunition, steering, &c.

MUNYON'S
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES

ENDORSED by PRESS & PUBLIC.

Convincing Statements from Persons Who Declare They Have Been Completely Cured.

A LADY'S GRATITUDE.

Olivia Taylor, whose address is 30, Cambridge Street, Grosvenor Terrace, Camberwell, says:—

Sir,—Permit me to add my testimony to the many others which I have read. I have been a great sufferer to sciatica and rheumatism, and could get nothing to relieve me until I heard of your marvellous cures, and I have not quite finished one phial, and have lost all my pains. I am happy to say I feel quite another creature. I would not be without Munyon's remedy. I shall do my best to make its virtues known to all my friends. With grateful thanks, OLIVIA TAYLOR.

WAS COMPLETELY CURED.

Mr. N. Wyatt, of 32, Sheperd's Place, Grosvenor Square, says: I have much pleasure in testifying to the good effects of your Cough Cure. Two bottles completely cured a cough of long standing.

MUNYON'S RHEUMATISM CURE seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S COLD CURE prevents Pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S COUGH CURE stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness, and speedily heals the lungs. Price One Rupee.

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MUNYON'S HEADACHE CURE stops headache in three minutes. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S NERVE CURE cure all the symptoms of nervous exhaustion. It stimulates and strengthens the nerves, and is a wonderful tonic. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S ASTHMA CURE and Herbs relieve asthma in three minutes, and cure permanently. Price Four Rupees.

MUNYON'S FEMALE REMEDIES are a boon to all women.

MUNYON'S BLOOD CURE eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S PILE OINTMENT positively cures all forms of piles. Price One Rupee.

MUNYON'S VITALIZER—the great tonic for men. Price Four Rupees.

For Sale by all Chemists,

and from BEYNON & Co., Bombay and Poona
WHOLESALE MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY,
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Sure Cure for Colds

When the children get their feet wet and take cold give them a hot foot-bath, a bowl of hot drink, a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and put them to bed. The chances are they will be all right in the morning. Continue the Cherry Pectoral a few days, until all cough has disappeared.

Old coughs are also cured; we mean the coughs of bronchitis, weak throats and irritable lungs. Even the hard coughs of consumption are always made easy and sometimes cured by the continued use of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Your own doctor will explain this to you. He knows that wild cherry bark is the best remedy known to medical science for soothing and healing inflamed throats and lungs. You may rely upon Ayer's Cherry Pectoral to stop your cough.

Beware of worthless imitations. The name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is blown in the glass of each bottle. Put up in two sizes.

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koke for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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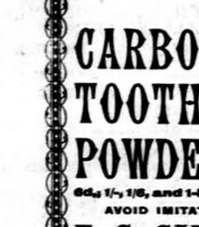

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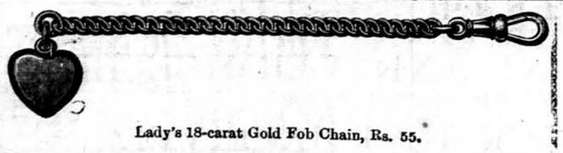

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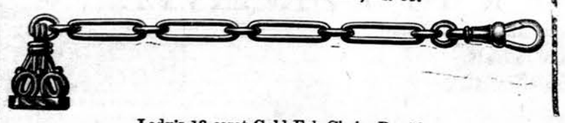

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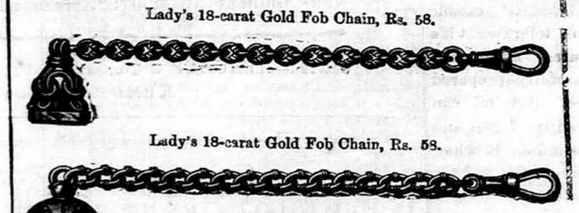

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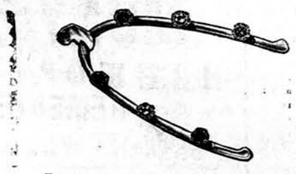

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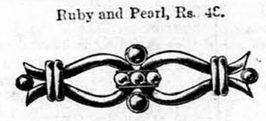

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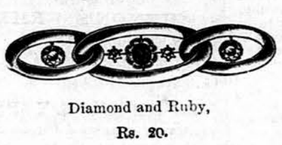

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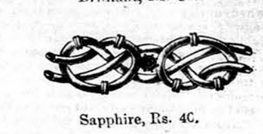

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